FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 MAY 1985

Lebanon

Provisional casualty figures for recent fighting in Beirut are 28 dead and 100 wounded, Beirut radio reported. Sniper fire continued on 8 May despite the introduction of another cease-fire agreement, Voice of Lebanon radio noted. In other developments, Minister Nabih Birri met a visiting Palestinian National Salvation Front delegation to discuss conditions in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. The delegation includes the PFLP and PFLP-General Command leaders George Habash and Ahmad Jibril, Voice of Lebanon noted citing AFP reports. As for the situation in the south, an army of southern Lebanon (ASL) communique carried by Voice of Hope radio announced new security measures for the border strip effective 8 May. They include the use of entry permits into the region and restriction on the use of vehicles and weapons.

Jordan-PLO

King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Amman 7 May for talks on Palestinian-Jordanian joint diplomatic action including the formation of a joint delegation that will leave for the PRC, Amman radio reported. King Husayn had just returned from a Gulf tour during which he reviewed the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move in talks with the amirs of Kuwait and Bahrain, according to the radio. Meanwhile, in an Amman television interview, 'Arafat confirmed that he will head the joint delegation to the PRC.

Libya

The General People's Committee will be changed unless it proves its worthiness during the next 7 months, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stressed in a 6 May speech to the General People's Congress broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio. Criticisms against the General People's Committee should be heard, he said, and the committee and its affiliates "will stand accused until proven innocent." The Libyan leader also chided the congress for failing to discuss a number of economic problems and he pointed out the need to save hard currency by import substitution.

Resolutions adopted by the General People's Congress during its 4-7 May session, as broadcast by Tripoli radio, called on Sudan to join the "Pan-Arab Comand of the Arab Revolutionary Forces" and to extradite "stray dogs" to Libya.

Sudan

Concluding his visit to Khartoum, Libyan Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud stressed Libya's commitment to support Sudan in this delicate stage and invited Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to visit Libya to strengthen bilateral relations, according to SUNA reports. Siwar al-Dhahab has told the *CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* that improving Sudan's relations with Libya and Ethiopia will not affect its relations with the United States, the agency noted.

Egypt

Discussing Egyptian relations with Sudan, Foreign Ministry official Usamah al-Baz in a press statement cited by MENA denied that the Sudanese Government has asked Egypt to extradite former President Ja'far Numayri, adding that "Egypt does not extradite anyone." Meanwhile, a U.S. representative has been asked to participate in the Tabah discussion which will be included in the Israeli-Egyptian experts' talks set for 14 May in Cairo, MENA reported.

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Qaddumi Receives Invitation To Visit USSR

LD071952 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] Brother Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, received an official invitation from the Soviet leadership to visit Moscow and hold consultations on the development of the Palestine problem at this stage. The invitation was delivered by the USSR ambassador to Tunisia when he was received by Brother Qaddumi yesterday afternoon in the presence of Abu J'afar, director general of the PLO's political department. WAFA reported that Brother Faruq Qaddumi welcomed the invitation and promised to carry it out soon.

WAFA also reported that Brother Faruq Qaddumi received a similar invitation to visit Bulgaria which was delivered by the Bulgarian deputy foreign minister, who is visiting Tunisia. The Bulgarian minister renewed his country's support and backing for the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish its independent state.

USSR Envoy Stresses Support

JN071815 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Soviet ambassador in Tunis, in an exclusive statement to WAFA, has stressed his country's unlimited support for the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. He said that his country's position on the PLO is a principled one, because it is the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

AL-QABAS Interviews PLO CC Member Salah Khalaf

GF031600 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 May 85 pp 10,11

["Text" of interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] by *AL-QABAS* correspondent 'Adil Ilyas in Tunis — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ilyas] The dust which accompanied the convening of the 17th PNC session in Amman has settled now. Let us talk calmly and frankly. What happened in Amman before, during, and after the PNC session was merely a tragic comedy.

[Khalaf] (Interrupting) I consider the Amman PNC one of the most important national councils. Before its meeting, we used to live a drama of another kind, the drama of the Syrians and some Arabs who were trying to paralyze the PLO and explode it from within.

[Ilyas] We have agreed to talk frankly. Is that not so?

[Khalaf] Yes.

[Ilyas] Who are these Arabs? We want to specify, not to be mysterious.

[Khalaf] The Syrians and the Libyans. Of course there was a kind of Arab fear and panic to hosting the PNC. The question was not a question of "Fatah." Fatah is a movement which may not expand, which may lose its wings and shrink. The question, with regard to the people, is a legitimate representative, which either exists or does not exist. The conspiracy was about this. Secondly [the conspiracy was] about the Palestinian state which we call for, and which is an idea that has become acceptable to all the world, even to some Israelis who express this by calling for Palestinian self-determination. Almost everybody has become convinced that there is no solution to this question except by giving something to the Palestinians. Call it an entity or an independent state. All these gains were in the balance. We were faced with only two alternatives: either these gains were to be destroyed or we had to convene the PNC in Amman in particular. I had not entered Amman in 14 years. It was decided that it would be held in Amman — after 14 years — and the decision of the Fatah Central Committee to convene the PNC there meant that all Fatah and the PNC [members] must be in Amman. This happened under the motto of preserving our people's gains.

[Ilyas] What do you say yourself, as Abu Iyad, about Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] Cairo visit?

[Khalaf] Brother Adil, I did not favor it, accept it, or support it. It was a visit which it would been possible to dispense with. This is what happened regarding Abu 'Ammar's resignation. For this reason you might think that the resignation was a comedy. Many think it was a comedy. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] is a human being like any other with the right to grieve, feel joy, despair, hate, bear grudges, and love like any man.

[Ilyas] What is this [Fatah] Central Committee which Abu 'Ammar holds so lighty? The Central Committee finds that the Cairo visit is harmful and has brought harm. It is needless and contravenes the Central Committee resolutions. In spite of this he stands up and says to you: "I am satisfied with it. I will repeat it." It appears he knows you well. For this I insist that the resignation was a dramatic performance.

[Khalaf] Abu 'Ammar was under great pressure. He submitted his resignation to the only party which could accept it, namely the PNC.

[Ilyas] It is possible that you quarreled and disagreed over the visit. It is possible that harsh words were spoken. However, what I know is that many among the Central Committee members, upon seeing 'Arafat's insistence on his opinion, began to "pack their bags" in preparation for travel and departure from Amman. The fact is that [PNC Speaker 'Abd al-Hamad] al-Sa'ih, your nominee, gave orders for guards to be placed around your houses to prevent you from leaving, out of fear that the PNC would fail.

[Khalaf] How do you know this?

[Ilyas] Is not this true?

[Khalaf] It is true that we had discussions and differed with each other, but we were not prevented from leaving. There is some exaggeration in this. The guards were placed to guard us, as an additional security measure, to prevent attacks and assassina-

tions against us. I admit to you that there were differences. It is true that there were serious and strong differences. This is proof that it was not a comedy as you think and insist so far. The PNC was required to hold its first session, with a quorum of at least one.

[Ilyas] Some scenes of the drama caused one's flesh to creep. Abu Iyad and Abu 'Ammar side by side with the "king of the September massacre," as you used to call him, that is the king of Jordan. They embraced. How did you accept Amman [as a venue]? Have you forgotten what you said about King Husayn? Do you want me to remind you of it? You have sworn vengeance for the martyrs' blood against the Jordanian regime.

[Khalaf] When we say we want a Palestinian state, we ask to live with the Jews, among whom is the general, and pilot, and artillery general who shelled our people with tanks that killed our old men, women, and children. In spite of that, we say we want to live with the Jews without grudges, hate, or vengeance.

[Ilyas] But did not you swear to avenge your people whom "Husayn slaughtered" as you said? Did you not say that?

[Khalaf] (Interrupting angrily) I beg your pardon. I beg your pardon, let us continue our talk. I am saying: I want to live with the Israelis who persecuted me and expelled me from my homeland. I am saying I want to live with him in peace and to forget what happened. We must look ahead.

[Ilyas] Then you are crossing out the entire massacre of September 1970 and saying that it is in the past and let God forgive what happened.

[Khalaf] The question is not a personal one between Abu Iyad and King Husayn. When Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] or somebody else enters Amman, it is as if I have entered it. The question is not a personal or an individual one, it is: Can you deal within the limits of political work with your enemies even though there has been shedding of blood between you and them?

[Ilyas] That means the ominous September?

[Khalaf] Forgive me, but this September [massacre] that you are talking about was not the only one that ahppened to us. Many "Septembers" happened to us. Is what happened between us and the Syrian regime something small?

The Syrians carried out many Septembers on us and in spite of that the PNC issued decision to correct relations with Syria.

[Ilyas] Let us go back to the PLO itself. It is at the moment divided and as it seems there is no hope for the restoration of its unity.

[Khalaf] That is right, and I cannot deny that the division took place and whoever denies it is lying. But you cannot imagine that 1 day Ahmad Jibril and his group will be the ones to lead the Palestinian people or the Palestinian people will trust them.

[Ilyas] But there is George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah.

[Khalaf] I meant the National Alliance and not the Democratic Alliance. In any case the National Alliance does not in any way represent our replacement. They do not represent any power on the Palestinian ground. We were affected by their absence and we know the reason of their absence; they are in need of a place to exist. They are afraid of Syria because they cannot bear what Fatah bears. I can endure expatriation in Tunis, Sanaa, Aden, Sudan, and so forth. I can take that. The existence of the people within the land compensates for my living in an arena near the occupied territories. I can move to Amman or Damascus or Cairo.

[Ilyas] What about the democratic and popular fronts?

[Khalaf] Those cannot move as the Fatah, they have little movement. This is why I consider their absence as something they had no choice in but were obliged to do and Habash and Hawatimah refused to participate in the alternatives that Syria made over the years after we left Syria. They became with us, and when the time for implementing the agreement came they opposed the question of the venue. We in Fatah have the freedom to move. I for example was absent for 14 years from Amman, but immediately when there was a need I came again to Amman. I do not work for my personal interest and the question is not a personal one. I strive for the interest of my people.

[Ilyas] And what happened to the "revolutionary principles" that you call for?

[Khalaf] With regard to the Arab regimes, all are the same, there is nothing called principles. Name me a progressive regime. Was the regime that massacred us in Tripoli and Al-Biqa' a progressive regime and Saudi Arabia for example a reactionary regime? What are the standards of judging progressiveness and reactionaryism? I am talking as an Arab Palestinian, and we have different standards of judging those who disgraced the Palestinian evolution and called on the Palestinians to kill other Palestinians in Tripoli and Al-Badawi. They left us alone and besieged for 3 months in Beirut and we did not surrender.

At least in Beirut we did not raise our hands and surrender, and if Sharon believed that we would not fight he would have entered Beirut and trampled on each one of us. In fact his dream was to tie us in a fishing net and throw us in the sea. Because of this and upon this standard of judgment I say that there is no division in the PLO or a popular division.

[Ilyas] Do you have any strategy to bring back the resistance?

[Khalaf] To where?

[Ilyas] I mean the resistance from Sanaa, Aden, Sudan, and Algeria where it is far from the occupied territories.

[Khalaf] If the doors of Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Egypt were once again opened for the redeployment of fedayeen bases as before, I will be the first one to raise my voice against this strategy.

[Ilyas] Why?

[Khalaf] I will tell you why. Because I had my experience in Lebanon and Jordan and both experiences failed because of the strenth of these military bases, whatever their power, is not equal to the forces of the Israeli enemy. In there you don't have aircraft, or tanks, or Marines and you have only empty words to resist the power of your enemy

Thus, I say that the restoration of bases where the Palestinian people are should be through secret underground cells to organize armed resistance against Israel.

[Ilyas] The Palestinians are present in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and the West Bank.

[Khalaf] I was clear and said wherever the Palestinian people are, we must build the secret underground bases in these countries also.

[Ilyas] In other words it means the old style that you abandoned?

[Khalaf] The style of open military fedayeen bases is over.

[Ilyas] And did you find a formula to deal with the Arab regimes?

[Khalaf] I believe that the formula exists, but some regimes are trying to drag us down so that we become a card in their hands. The formula that we have is: We do not interfere in internal affairs. We are guests and are not residents and do not accept a reciprocal homeland or any residence in place of Palestine. These are general principles that we respect and they should respect.

[Ilyas] There are negative points about the PLO leadership in its march. Let us begin with the first negative point: The Palestinian revolution has taken Saudi resources, which is understandable because it needs resources to stay alive. Saudi Arabia has considered that what resources it has given should be enough to render unnecessary its political influence.

Consequently, Saudi Arabia considered paying to be enough and sufficed to play drums and blow trumpets for the revolution instead of using its financial and oil pressure. Therefore, these means are in abeyance.

[Khalaf] No. Saudi Arabia sought influence within the PLO. In any PLO system of influence, we do not attach more importance to Saudi political influence compared to giving resources. The difference between Saudi Arabia and Syria is that Saudi Arabia does not play drums or blow trumpets, while Syria does in its relations.

[Ilyas] The second negative point: Couldn't the Tripoli battle be avoided? Why did Yasir 'Arafat form an alliance with Shaykh Sha'ban and abandon his allies which took him to their bosom for more than 10 years — I mean the Lebanese national forces? This alliance caused the slaughter of the leftists and nationalists at the hands of the sectarian militia. In the absence of his alliance with 'Arafat, Sha'ban would not have resorted to killing the nationalists.

[Khalaf] Why was the alliance with Sha'ban negative? Firstly, Sa'id Sha'ban and his followers became pro-Syrian. They sat down with Hafiz al-Asad and formed an alliance with him. Therefore, they were not Yasir 'Arafat's allies — in reply to your answer 'Adil.

[Ilyas] Of course, I have provoked you, haven't I?

[Khalaf] Not only that, but also you have stirred up my feelings about some nationalist leaders. For the sake of Syria, they entered into battle with us. There was no other reason for this except to keep Syria contented. None of them were allowed to enter through the Syrian door until they declared: "Down with the traitor, 'Arafat." After that, they were allowed to enter Syria. The biggest example of previous national front leaders is Muhsin Ibrahim, who was the only one not to be allowed in because he did not declare "Down with Yasir 'Arafat" at the Damascus doors.

I consider the national resistance leader George Hawi to be the biggest opportunist in the history of the Lebanese and Palestinian resistance. He went to Saddam Husayn and, at the expense of the Iraqi communists, knelt down before him. We at Fatah, have mobilized more than 400 communists within the movement. The slaughter of communists was that of Ba'thists against communists, some of whom took refuge with us. This is a reason for our difference with Saddam Husayn. At that time Gorge Hawi was in Baghdad, knocking at Saddam's door and striking a big deal with him. When he found that the balance was tipping in favor of Syria, he immediately retracted and left Baghdad for Damascus. 'Adil [Ilyas], you don't know this secret. George Hawi came to Tunis before the split, to be part of the play that was being staged against us by the Syrians. He came to me here and asked me to accompany him together with Yasir 'Arafat to Damascus. He said that President Hafiz al-Asad had changed all his stands with regard to Yasir 'Arafat. The plan was for 'Arafat to meet with Al-Asad on 1 May and the split to take place on 10 May, so that the Syrians could say to the world that Al-Asad did not have anything to do with the split and that the split was Palestinian and Syria was not involved.

[Ilyas] If I understood you, George Hawi wanted your and Yasir 'Arafat's downfall.

[Khalaf] Yes, and we did not take heed until the split happened. Isn't George Hawi the same person who called 'Arafat in Algeria: "my teacher, my leader, and my professor"? We even said to him: Take it easy with your hypocrisy. Meanwhile, at the recent Ba'thist conference, George Hawi said: "'Arafat is the stuffed carcass in the leadership." Without Yasir 'Arafat in Tripoli, the slaughter of the communists would have been more hideous.

[Ilyas] You cannot deny that alliance with Shaykh Sha'ban (Khalaf interrupts).

[Khalaf] It is not true. When the "the battle of the mountain" was raging, everybody was asking Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]: "What are you doing in Tunis, far away from your fighters whom you have left alone in Tripoli? Abu 'Ammar then told me, "I don't want people to consider me a coward." So he took a boat to Tripoli.

[Ilyas] Couldn't he avoided the battle? Wasn't that a challenge?

4[Khalaf] He did not go to Tripoli to challenge anybody. When he was far away, they described him as a coward, and when he came back to his forces, they accused him of provoking and fighting.

[Ilyas] When he left Tripoli, he went to Cairo with protection from the Egyptian fleet and the U.S. 6th Fleet accompanied in silence by Israel.

[Khalaf] I do not want to defend this visit or talk about it. Please forget it.

[Ilyas] Tell me, if you reviewed the history of the "revolution," what are the mistakes of Yasir 'Arafat and what could he have done...

[Khalaf] (Interupting) Why the question on Yasir 'Arafat?

[Ilyas] Because first of all he is not here for me to ask him directly and second he is the leader of the revolution. Anyway, if it bothers you to talk about Yasir 'Arafat then let us say the "revolution".

[Khalaf] (Laughing) You kill me, 'Adil. There are many slogans that we raised which in my opinion were wrong. For example the Palestinian regionalism which philosophized under the slogan of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Arab countries. This narrow regionalism harmed us very much in the sense that in the past it used to be said: I do not take into account the Jordanian people and I stand against the Jordanian regime, or I do not take into account the Syrian people but stand against the Syrian regime. These were mistakes that should have expanded our popular Arab horizons particularly. This is a political mistake that we fell into.

[Ilyas] But your strategy in Lebanon made the Lebanese people hate you.

[Khalaf] We drowned in the mud and sand of Lebanon in a way that at least could be avoided.

[Ilyas] Who got you into the mud of Lebanon, your friends?

[Khalaf] Various factors entangled and reached us there. One of them was that many had access to guns and the guns were used for their own interest and not for the Palestinian people nor for the Arab nation. Notice that during the Beirut siege the Lebanese people were there forgiving all these sins because they say that the Palestinian people are steadfast and fighting with them, but we made a political and behavioral mistake and we could have decreased the popular hatred that rose against us. The hatred reached a stage where the Lebanese wanted our exit. And the third mistake was out of exaggeration in depending on Arab regimes.

[Ilyas] As it seems that the PLO has lost a lot of its reputation and the big support that it used to have in the world due to the mistakes of the organization's leadership, don't you think that its time for this leadership to step down?

[Khalaf] Your question is like some Arab regimes interfering in our internal affairs. When I hear your question it is as if Hafiz al-Asad is here asking me to remove Yasir 'Arafat.

[Ilyas] [You are saying that] President al-Asad does not need me to ask for my mediation.

[Khalaf] Maybe there isn't a leader of the Palestinian revolution or a leader that works in the Palestinian cause that is satisfied. Believe me, everybody loves to see the time has come for our brothers that we have brought up in the movement to take their place in the revolution. Now the responsibility is a burden and it should never happen that a leader should be under a spotlight and when the matters get difficult we tell him to step down from leadership. And all this is connected with the will of the Palestinian people and I believe that the Palestinian people have adhered to their leadership and are proud of it. I don't say it because I am one of this leadership. We witnessed that in Amman.

[Ilyas] Then tell us what is the purpose of organizing armed forces that are neither regular army forces ready for a classical and impossible military resistance, nor is it a real guerrilla army capable of waging successful revolutionary war against the enemy's forces.

[Khalaf] All the fighters I have in the south who were with me do not work in one regular division. Our previous strategy was wrong. We must return to the masses, to the underground movement, to depending on our people and constructing secret cells. The illusion of the tanks gave the enemy one idea, that we are getting prepared to attack with tanks and occupy Israeli territory. And let us assume that we have the plan, how can we hold on before a counterattack. The reports of the Israeli intelligence were very exaggerated. The thing we did was that we set an administrative organization in every base along army lines. This was also a mistake which led to many misunderstandings.

[Ilyas] What do the Palestinian masses say about a leadership that continues to implement futile strategies and tactics which are summed up in always fortifying the self and defending it within well-defined limits and leaving the enemy to be the mighty and superior. Such as: Amman 1970, Jarash and 'Ajlun 1971, Tal al-Za'tar 1976, Beirut 1982, and Tripoli 1983. It is a method of war which proved its failure and futility time and time again. (Aren't six failures enough?)

[Khalaf] Ah, where is Yasir 'Arafat to answer these embarrassing questions? I am not the leader of the revolution. If you asked him such a question he would have shot you.

[Ilyas] This does not disturb or frighten me. You are a leader considered the No 2 man and bear responsibility like him.

[Khalaf] I am surprised on the nonassessment of the conspiracies hatched against us. Haven't you read the memoirs of Kissinger and Haig?

[Ilyas] It is your task to create an Arab base. You shouldn't sit and wait until an Arab country comes and says to you: Welcome, your task as a revolution is to create such a base. For instance, why did you not create a political climate that is

conducive to the formation of a joint Arab strategy, at any rate with Syria, so that Damascus will be for you like Hanoi [was for the Viet Cong]?

[Khalaf] The biggest responsibility for the miserable situation we are in is due to Syria. As I have said, Syria is the gateway of Arab and international aid. Syria talks about the [Palestinian] resistance that failed but does not say how it has failed.

[Ilyas] If you mean Syria's position in Lebanon, the Syrians say that they went to Lebanon to stop the civil war and not to fight Israel in Lebanon?

[Khalaf] These are all pretexts. Did you forget, 'Adil, that we stood fast in Beirut for 89 days? You forgot this battle and you forgot the impotent regimes? Why do they not criticize the impotent regimes? Why don't they say that such regimes must also fall? Which one of our leaders fled the battle? All of us stood fast.

[Ilyas] Al-Qadhdhafi says about you: "Abu 'Ammar did not fight and everyone in Beirut testifies to this. We gave the Palestinians more than $1 billion worth of arms and we trained them, but when the time came they fled like rabbits behind their leaders. What is required is a revolution of trenches and not a revolution from hotels [sentence ryhmes in Arabic]." What is your answer?

[Khalaf] Al-Qadhdhafi (he pauses, sighs, and then inhales his cigarette), I have so much contempt for Al-Qadhdhafi that I don't want to speak about him. He disgusts me. Regardless of the type of arms he gave us .... Incidentally, to whom did he give the arms? To Ahmad Jibril [secretary general of the PFLP-General Command] so that he can stay in Al-Na'imah, build a tunnel under the mountain, and store in it thousands of tons of weapons sent by Al-Qadhdhafi so that the Green March and the Libyan forces will come and take the arms. Ahmad Jibril kept the arms as a trust for the Libyans. They asked him to store the arms because Al-Qadhdhafi was thinking of making a revolution within Lebanon and not against Israel. When the Israeli invasion took place Ahmad Jibril did not think of placing a few kilograms of dynamite to blow up such arsenals, particularly as these arms depots were in the mountain where there were no people. Israel then came and took the arms. We agreed to Al-Qadhdhafi sending us arms. He did not send us a single weapon.

[Ilyas] What exactly did you ask and what types of arms did he agree to supply you?

[Khalaf] We asked for long range surface-to-surface missiles and surface-to-air missiles. He promised to supply them. He also promised to supply us with torpedo boats to keep Israeli gunboats away from the Lebanese coast. He did not fulfill his promise. He used to say to us that the Soviets are not giving him weapons or that the Syrians do not want us to have such weapons. We obtained the Syrians' agreement and asked him to obtain Soviet agreement. He then said that he's got everyone's agreeement and the arms will reach us. We agreed how the arms will be sent to us, and when and where they will be dispatched. However, he did not send anything to us. He invited people to Libya and put them up in luxurious hotels and then he attacked them. If he is truly a revolutionary as he claims to be why does he not receive the people in the trenches instead of receiving them in hotels?

[Ilyas] The reason why you hold on to Abu 'Ammar is that there is no other leader who can fill the vacuum his departure creates, is this not so?

[Khalaf] We are satisfied with Abu 'Ammar, and the more Al-Qadhdhafi levels abuse at him the more we hold on to Abu 'Ammar. One of the reasons we are holding on to Abu 'Ammar is that Al-Qadhdhafi levels abuse at him. You've killed me, 'Adil, you've killed me. [Expression of exasperation]

[Ilyas] Let us put aside these "annoying" matters. Let's talk about the Russians. It appears that the Russian "comrades" have blown the whistle on Abu 'Ammar and they do not view him — as in the past — as the historic leader. You led a PLO Executive Committee delegation to Moscow where they said to you: "Abu 'Ammar is following a rightwing course. Abu 'Ammar is holding contacts with the United States. Abu 'Ammar is the United States' Trojan horse in the area. His arrival in Tripoli and his departure from there to Cairo — was that a political line or a strategic error?"

[Khalaf] 'Adil, your questions are dangerous. Let me think a little lest I goof in my answers. First tell me where did you get this information from?

[Ilyas] I do not have a private postman in Moscow, but my ears hear well and my eyes see well.

[Khalaf] (Laughs) It is true that I went to Moscow, but I will not tell you what the Soviets said. (He laughs) What you said in your question requires some correction.

[Ilyas] Please, correct me, correct me.

[Khalaf] The Russians made some observations about Yasir 'Arafat. Was his visit to Cairo a policy or was it merely a tactic? They blamed him for returning to Tripoli without consulting them. In any case, the Soviets are blaming all the Arabs: They blame Iraq for attacking Iran and then turning to the Soviet Union and saying: Help me. Egypt and Syria start the October War and then they turn to the Soviets and say: Help us. Abu 'Ammar went to Tripoli without consulting them and then he asked them to help him leave Tripoli. However, the most important thing for the Russians is Abu 'Ammar's political line: Does Abu 'Ammar believe that the only solution lies with the United States? This is the most important question they asked me.

[Ilyas] What did you say to them?

[Khalaf] I replied that as an individual Yasir 'Arafat can make many decisions, but the political decision is made jointly by all of us, and Yasir 'Arafat cannot make a political decision on his own.

Second, I do not believe that there is a Palestinian or an Arab who knows and loves the Palestinian question and yet can love the United States and cooperate with it. To speak more frankly,

the Soviets give more consideration to the Syrians. Such consideration is evident in that by inviting Yasir 'Arafat to Moscow the Soviets may offend Damascus.

[Ilyas] To be even more frank, this is not the only reason for Moscow's stand toward Abu 'Ammar. Do you want me to say more or will you speak out?

[Khalaf] Of course the biggest reason is that they fear Abu 'Ammar's line. The Soviets asks, can Abu 'Ammar's line lead to a partiality toward the saying that says — as Al-Sadat did — that the United States holds all the cards of the game. They fear the emergence of a second Al-Sadat in the area.

Abu 'Ammar asked once — and he is a man with dignity — and did not repeat the request, to visit Moscow after visiting Cairo. However, the Soviets have not answered, yes or no. The Soviets are still considering.

[Ilyas] What about your request for arms? You asked and they said where to? Aden, Sudan, or Mars?

[Khalaf] (Laughs) We did not ask for arms and they did not ask our address. (Laughs) In any case they know my address.

[Ilyas] We talked about the Russians. Now let us talk about the Americans.

[Khalaf] 'Adil, you've killed me, you've killed me. Nothing will come out of the Americans.

[Ilyas] Take it easy. The United States says: Recognize Security Council Resolution 242 and I will recognize you.

[Khalaf] Our response is that Resolution 242 does not fulfill our people's rights. The right we want is the right to self-determination, the Palestinian people's self-determination.

[Ilyas] The United States says: Have mutual recognition, then the United States will talk with you and will recognize you. It will make it easier for the United States to help you.

[Khalaf] Recognize whom?

[Ilyas] Israel.

[Khalaf] What will Israel give me in return if I recognize it?

[Ilyas] The United States says: your recognition.

[Khalaf] Is it true that Israel wants to recognize us or is capable of recognizing us? These are mere dreams.

[Ilyas] Let us suppose that the United States will guarantee Israel's recognition of you: Recognize Israel and I will obtain Israel's recognition of you.

[Khalaf] The solution we see at the present stage is an international conference where all the parties attend and discuss the issue.

[Ilyas] The United States says to you: In order to arrive at the negotiation table, recognize Israel and we'll take you to the negotiation table.

[Khalaf] They've never said this to us.

Do you want me to reply to a supposition that does not exist? Does recognition occur that easily?

[Ilyas] I'll be the devil's advocate. Reagan is sitting here with you.

[Khalaf] (Interrupting) He will not sit with me, nor will he talk with me.

[Ilyas] Let us suppose he says...

[Khalaf] (Interrupting) I do not reply to suppositions.

[Ilyas] You are evading the question.

[Khalaf] It makes no difference to me. This is your view.

[Ilyas] This is not my view. I am trying to get a formula with which you can have a dialogue with the United States. You ask for a dialogue with the United States.

[Khalaf] Frankly, we are anxious to have a dialogue with the United States — but without forfeiting at all our rights and principles.

Why do I want a dialogue and what is its purpose? When do I win my people's rights?

If the United States says to me come and talk to me when you forfeit your rights why then should I hold a dialogue with it?

I know that the United States can exercise pressure on Israel and therefore I want to hold a dialogue with it.

However, when the United States says to me I will not talk with you unless you talk with the usurper of your land and you forfeit your national rights, why then should I have a dialogue with the United States?

There are two solutions:

1. The Soviets place on the table an international detente on the Middle East and follow this with an international conference.

2. The presence of a unified Arab strategy that imposes my [Palestinian] presence in the arena on the United States.

Apart from this, I do not dream of possible relations, a dialogue, or results.

[Ilyas] We have taken a great deal of your time. We were somewhat harsh with you.

[Khalaf] On the contrary, I was very happy to talk with you. You're always welcome.

Commando Operations in West Bank Detailed
GF071829 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 7 May 85

[Statement by spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces]

[Text] Upon instructions issued to our forces working in our occupied territories, the martyr Harb Janzul group on the evening of 6 May planted a high explosive remote-controlled charge on the military road leading to Betah (Ketsa) east of the city of Qalqilyah. At 2015, our revolutionaries exploded the charge while a [word indistinct] bus carrying scores of enemy soldiers was passing on the road. The explosion caused a number of casualties among the enemy soldiers and the bus overturned. Immediately, the occupation forces cordoned off the area and imposed a curfew on a great part of the city of Qalqilyah. They began an extensive search campaign looking for our revolutionaries who safely moved outside the operation scene. It is a revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

BAHRAIN

Jordan's King Husayn Visits Manama 7 May

Arrives in Manama

GF071034 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Manama, 7 May (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Manama from Kuwait today on a 1-day visit to Bahrain within the framework of his tour to a number of the region's countries.

Foremost among those who welcomed the Jordanian monarch were His Highness Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah and a number of highranking Bahraini officials.

During the visit the Jordanian monarch will hold talks with his highness the amir of Bahrain and highranking officials on bilateral relations and the new developments on the Arab and international arenas, including the Palestinian cause, the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, the Iraqi-Iranian war, and issues of mutual interest.

The Jordanian monarch is accompanied during the visit by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Mirwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court, and a number of officials.

Received by Amir

GF071146 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Manama, 7 May (WAKH) — Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah met with Jordanian monarch King Husayn ibn Talal who arrived at noon today.

The meeting was attended on the Bahraini side by His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the foreign minister; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, the interior minister; and a number of officials. It was attended on the Jordanian side by Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister; Mirwan al-Qasim, chief of the Jordanian Royal Court; and Ahmad al-Hindawi, Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

It should be mentioned that the Jordanian monarch began his Gulf tour yesterday in Kuwait. The tour of the Jordanian monarch aims at discussing the recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and recent developments in the Middle East with the leaders of the region.

Departs Manama

GF071411 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1345 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Manama, 7 May (WAKH) — King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan left Manama for his country this afternoon after a short visit to Bahrain that lasted a few hours.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, has held a meeting with the Jordanian monarch. The recent Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the latest development in the Palestinian issue were discussed.

WAKH has learned that during the meeting the Iraq-Iran war was discussed. The two leaders also exchanged views on Arab and Islamic issues, including issues of joint interest for the two countries.

KUWAIT

Oil, Industry Minister Submits Resignation

GF071452 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 May 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* has learned that Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali Al Khalifah has submitted his resignation to the heir apparent and prime minister. The final decision on the minister's resignation has not been made.

Commentary Lauds Resignation of Justice Minister

GF071449 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 May 85 p 1, 21

[Editorial: "After the Questioning and the Resignation"]

[Excerpt] The justice minister resigned at the request of the deputies. This is what the parliamentary questioning wanted to achieve. This is a natural and common practice of a democratic system. We believe that the minister's resignation affirms Kuwait's deep democratic experience. More than that, this is very importantbecause it underscores the Kuwaiti system's conviction of and support for this experience which is the choice of us all.

This shows that the Kuwaiti system, which has nourished the overall development in Kuwait, has been a pioneer; it is able to cope with the democratic changes in the country and consolidate the pillars of the parliament's democratic experience. This will make this experience deep-rooted, strong, and solid.

However, we want to draw the attention of the National Assembly deputies to an important point: It is impermissible — indeed, it is a grave mistake — to consider the questioning issue, and consequently, the minister's resignation, as a kind of a defiance and then continue the trend of convulsions and obstinacy for no reason. What is always important is Kuwait's political and social stability, security, and safety.

We believe that we are all eager for continued work and for the people's general good, and not for formalities or for a mirage, which would ultimately have a deterimental effect. The minister has done well in resigning. This will relax the situation.

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Chairs Cabinet Meeting 6 May

GF070600 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired a Cabinet meeting on Monday, 6 May 1985.

After the meeting, Information Minister 'Ali Hasan al-Sah'ir made a statement to radio, television, and news agency correspondents saying: At the beginning of the Cabinet session, his majesty reviewed the political and security situation in the Arab world in light of the political and information reports submitted to his majesty on the latest developments in Lebanon and the situation in southern Lebanon. His majesty is following events in southern Lebanon with great interest.

His majesty then discussed several issues connected with state affairs, particularly economic issues. His majesty referred to the present business activity in the markets, the progress of tenders, and the proposal and implementation of new projects since the beginning of the present fiscal year. His majesty expressed satisfaction with the reports submitted to him by the competent authorities.

The Cabinet then discussed topics on its agenda and referred some of those topics to subcommittees to complete their study. The Cabinet also made the appropriate decisions on other topics on its agenda.

Further on Visit of YAR Prime Minister

Cochairs Cooperation Council

GF061502 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 6 May (SPA) — The ninth session of the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council began this morning under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; and YAR prime minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani.

The meeting was attended on the Saudi side by His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior; His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir, minister of education and acting minister of finance and national economy; 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information; Husayn Mansuri, minister of communications; 'Ali al-Musalam, adviser at the royal court; Ambassador Isma'il al-Shuri, chief of the Arab Administration at the Foreign Ministry; 'Ali al-Qufaydi, Saudi ambassador in the YAR; Engineer Muhammad Ahmad al-Musa, director of the Saudi Projects Office in the YAR; and a number of Saudi officials who are members of the council.

Attending from the YAR side were Engineer 'Abdallah al-Kurshumi, minister of public works; Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih, minister of finance; Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-'Amiri, minister of education; Ahmad Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; Lieutenant Colonel Muhsin Muhammad al-'Ulufi, minister of the interior; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff; Ahmad Muhammad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Ali Ahmad, YAR ambassador to the Kingdom; and a number of YAR officials who are members of the council.

At the beginning of the meeting His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz delivered a speech, in which he welcomed the YAR prime minister and the meeting participants. His Royal Highness Prince Sultan said: In fact, the love and intimacy between the two countries in the past and at present prompt us to hold these cordial meetings in great Sanaa and among its generous and hospitable people, or in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and among its unified and believing Muslim people, who are sincere to Yemen and to the entire Arab and Islamic nation.

Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that the meetings that took place during the past 2 days were cordial meetings. He said: We ask God almighty for these meetings to resume so that the YAR and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be up to the level of the events that concern our fateful issue and our people's interests. It is known that relations are always established on facts, interests, and good intentions, and this is shown by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, its people and leadership, to the noble Yemeni people. Above all its neighborliness is shown, because neighborliness was recommended by the prophet. It was said that the prophet, peace be upon him, said that a neighbor can almost inherit his neighbor. Good-neighborliness is one of the characteristics and noble traits of Islam. As two Muslim states, we feel this and work in its favor and in favor of everything that guarantees unity and affirms the fact of love and fraternity. The two countries with their leaderships and officials should always work to achieve the aspirations of all those who are loyal to these two countries. We know very well and with regret the tensions in the world and in the Arab world. The relations of the two countries should be significant and ideal so that we will set an example for other nations to follow in establishing their relations. The cooperation for which the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council was formed is proof of the fraternity, love, and elimination of all obstacles that are faced by every nation from time to time . The main goal of the Kingdom, the king, the government, and the people is love, fraternity, and support for the YAR as much as possible. I welcome you in our country and I welcome my friends, members of the Yemeni side in the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council. On my behalf and on the behalf of my friends, the members of the Saudi side in the Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council, I ask God almighty that we will meet the expectations of our leaders and people, continue to eliminate all difficulties, and make our meetings reflect on our peoples in a way that will serve Islam, the Arabs, and humanity. This is something that we all desire guided by the philosophy of Islam, which is the source of good and is a shield against evil.

YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani then delivered a speech expressing his thanks to 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, for his invitation to visit the Kingdom.

He also expressed his thanks to Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, inspector general, and chairman of the Saudi side in the Saudi-YAR Coordination Council. The YAR prime minister said: The hospitality, warm welcome, and genuine generosity that we have seen from the first moment we have been among our brothers in the Kingdom will deepen ties among all of us. The meeting will be crowned with the success to which all are looking forward.

The YAR prime minister conveyed the greetings of brothers in the YAR — leadership, government, and people — to their brothers in the Kingdom. My colleagues, the members of the delegation participating in the Saudi-YAR Coordination Council, and I feel very pleased when we meet and work together through this meeting to further strengthen the strong bonds between our fraternal people, he said.

The YAR prime minister noted that these deep roots between the fraternal people and the existing cooperation between them consolidate further under the patronage of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Excellency President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He emphasized that his country is eager to do everything that will deepen and strengthen relations between the Kingdom and the YAR on the official and popular levels. He expressed the conviction that strengthening cooperation and consolidating the bases of stability and prosperity for the region is inseparable and is intermingled as complete roots [as heard] with the Arab and Islamic countries. The establishment of the joint coordination council translates the conviction into a practical situation in all fields, to achieve great political and developmental accomplishments, and to confirm the common goal of building the intrinsic Arab strength capable of urgently facing the challenges and obstacles, he added.

He noted that the current situation in the region is characterized by tension and plots against the Arab and Muslim nation and sowing discord among its sons; this requires us to make our region as it was — a pivot for united ranks. We should take into consideration the current situation resulting from the devastating Iraq-Iran war and the threat it poses to the region's stability, security, and prosperity, he said. He expressed the hope that more cooperation and coordination will be achieved, not only between the two countries, but also among the entire region's countries in general. He said the Zionist enemy is tempted by the continuation of rifts in the Arab ranks and that some are preoccupied with minor differences to impose what he wants on us through force in order to face us with a new situation.

He said that the Lebanese armed national resistance today is a shining mark in our presence and we are obliged to help and support it as much as we can.

He lauded the Saudi efforts made and still being made in this regard under the leadership of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and the serious and continuous attempts to clear the Arab atmosphere and to support the struggles of the Palestinian and Lebanese people. The YAR prime minister added that much success was achieved through the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council, which was realized thanks to the generous, principled, and honest support presented by the Kingdom to the YAR; this included the development, economic, social, educational, and information fields and all other fields. He noted his confidence that in its current session the council will be able to fulfill the projects that are under execution in order to enter a new stage for cooperation projects.

He added that the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Council was and still is the ideal framework for the supreme and fruitful cooperation between the brothers, since it enables the development of cooperation for development.

He expressed appreciation for this cooperation, considering it an example for constructive cooperation on a strong basis of mutual appreciation and respect; it is also based on fraternal relations between the two fraternal people, who are united through fraternal relations, religion, relativity, neighborhood, and unity of purpose and fate to the interest of the two countries, under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Following that, the closed session began to discuss a number of subjects dealing with the joint Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council.

Defense Minister Hosts Luncheon

GF061441 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1410 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 6 May (SPA) — His Royal Highness Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general, held a luncheon at his palace this afternoon for 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister, and the delegation accompanying him.

The luncheon party was attended by Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, interior minister; Prince Fawwaz ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Mecca; princes; ministers; and senior civilian and military officials.

Departs Jeddah

GF061655 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1558 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Jeddah, 6 May (SPA) — YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani left for Sanaa today at the end of a 3-day visit, during which he met with Saudi officials; foremost among them were King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his crown prince. He also led the YAR side in the meetings of the ninth session of the Saudi-YAR Coordination Council.

The YAR prime minister left Jeddah this afternoon. He was seen off by Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; princes; and ministers.

Joint Statement Issued

GF062008 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 May 85

["Text" of joint statement on visit of YAR delegation led by YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani to Saudi Arabia issued in Jeddah — date not given]

[Excerpts] In response to the official invitation from His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani visited Saudi Arabia between 4 and 6 May 1985.

The visit was a confirmation and consolidation of the bonds of love and fraternity between the two fraternal countries and the cooperation, solidarity, fraternity, and good-neighborliness characterizing the relations between the Arab Saudi and YAR peoples. It was also a true reflection of the common belief of their common aspirations, goals, and destiny.

In a spirit characterized by amity and full understanding, talks were held between the two sides. In these talks, the Saudi side was led by His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard. The YAR side was led by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee.

On the Saudi side, the talks were attended by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior; Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs; Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytar, minister of education and acting minister of finance and national economy; Husayn Mansuri, minister of communications; 'Ali al-Sha'ir, minister of information; and 'Ali al-Qufaydi, Saudi ambassador to the YAR.

On the YAR side, the talks were attended by Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff; 'Abdallah al-Khurshumi, minister of public works; Muhammad Khadim al-Wajih, minister of finance; Dr Husayn 'Abdallah al-'Amri, minister of education; Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; Lieutenant Muhsin al-'Ulufi, minister of interior; Ahmad al-Iryani, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Ahmad al-Muhanni, YAR ambassador to the Kingdom; Fathi Salim, secretary of the central organ for planning; Muhammad al-Haymi, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Yemeni airlines; Salah 'Aziz, under secretary at the Ministry of Electricity, Water, and Sewage; and 'Abd al-Da'im Mubariz, director of the Political Department at the Foreign Ministry.

During these talks, the two sides reviewed the solid bilateral relations. Both sides expressed satisfaction over what has been achieved for the purpose of strengthening and furthering the fruitful cooperation, and coordinating the stands of the two sides in the political, economic, information, and cultural fields. They also reviewed the Arab and Islamic situation and international issues. They showed special interest in the Palestinian issue. They reiterated their call to the international community to continue to support the Arab peace plan and to support the Arab Palestinian people in their just and legitimate struggle to realize their usurped rights and form an independent state on their land under the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They reiterated their countries' readiness to put all their potential in the service of the Arab nation's goals, foremost of which is the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of holy Jerusalem in the framework of overall Arab solidarity and coordination. The two sides also discussed the grave situation resulting from the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. They expressed their deep concern over its grave escalation. The two sides expressed satisfaction over Iraq's response to the efforts being made to put an end to the war. They called on the Iranian Government to respond to international mediation and efforts to end this war in a way that would guarantee the two countries' dignity and sovereignty.

The two sides reviewed the developments of the situation in Lebanon. They called on all conflicting Lebanese parties to abandon discord and fighting, achieve national reconciliation, and unite against the Zionist conspiracy against Lebanon. They emphasized their support for the fraternal Lebanese people and their legitimate government in their efforts to preserve the security, unity, independence, and sovereignty of the Lebanese territory and liberate their Israeli-occupied territory. They also affirmed determination to continue to consolidate the principles of Islamic solidarity and strengthen the bases of unity among the peoples of the Islamic nation to elevate them and achieve unity among them. They also reviewed various international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides' views were identical on the various issues discussed in this regard. During this period, the joint Saudi-YAR Coordination Council held its ninth meeting. In this session, the Saudi side was led by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general. The YAR side was led by 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, YAR prime minister.

In a spirit of fraternity and mutual confidence, the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation in the framework of the coordination council and the projects being implemented in the YAR with Saudi Arabia's funding in the various economic, social, and cultural fields through the Saudi Projects Office in the YAR and the Saudi development fund. They also discussed bilateral coordination between the concerned ministries in the two fraternal countries. They emphasized continued and developing cooperation in the various fields to serve the common goals of the two fraternal peoples and for the good and progress of the Arab and Islamic nation.

The two sides agreed that the preparatory committee of the coordination council would hold its next meeting in Sanaa in October.

The two sides lauded the good results that resulted from this meeting. 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani expressed the YAR Government's thanks to the Saudi Government for its care for the subjects of the YAR community residing in the Kingdom. He also expressed his deep thanks and appreciation for the Saudi king, Government, and people for the hospitality and warm

welcome that he received in his second country, particularly since the visit was an opportunity that enabled the YAR to closely study the Kingdom's achievements in the various development sides, including the visit by him and his delegation to the Yanbu' industrial city.

The YAR side expressed admiration for the development achievements made in the Kingdom under the patronage of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, which are considered a gain for the Arab and Islamic nation and for the Saudi people, and a means of building the intrinsic Arab strength.

The YAR prime minister extended an invitation to 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, to make an official visit to the YAR. His royal highness accepted this invitation with thanks. The time of the visit will be fixed later.

Foreign Minister Meets Swedish, Jordanian Officials

GF071919 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] His Royal Highness Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today met with Swedish Trade Minister Mats Hellstrom, who is currently visiting the Kingdom. During the meeting, amicable talks were exchanged and bilateral relations were reviewed.

His royal highness later met with the Jordanian ambassador to the Kingdom.

Joint Belgian Economic Committee Ends Meetings

GF072003 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Saudi-Belgian joint committee for technical and economic cooperation concluded its fourth meeting at the Foreign Ministry in Riyadh this evening. The meeting was chaired by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunayyan, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, and Frans Raelants, secretary general at the Belgian External Affairs Ministry. It was also attended by representatives of the parties concerned from both sides. After the meeting, the two sides signed the final minutes. They agreed to hold the fifth meeting in the Belgian capital, Brussles, in 1986. During the meetings, which were held over the last 3 days, the committee discussed the means of cooperation in many economic, trade, industrial, and technical fields. A spirit of friendship and amity dominated the meetings. Views were exchanged on relations in various fields that concern the two sides.

UAE

Defense Minister Speaks on Armed Forces Day

GF071042 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Dubayy, 6 May (WAKH) — UAE Defense Minister Muhammad ibn Rashid al-Maktum has emphasized the importance of self-reliance and building an Arab army that believes in its Arabism and ideology, and is capable of absorbing sophisticated military technology and catching up with modern armies.

In a speech on the 9th anniversary of the UAE Armed Forces today [6 May] Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid urged men of the Armed Forces to exert their maximum efforts "to raise the standard of their armed forces so that they can be capable of protecting the homeland and defend the security and stability of the Gulf region in conjunction with the armies of other GCC states which have taken big strides in security and defense coordination and cooperation."

The UAE defense minister said that 6 May is Armed Forces Day in the UAE, a day that represents a turning point in the contemporary history of the people of the UAE.

Addressing men of the Armed Forces Shaykh Muhammad ibn Rashid said: "Your presence under the same command and the same banner was a cherished hope that was dear to every UAE citizen and a lofty aimed we sought to achieve in cooperation with all UAE officials; this is because we believed in the importance of establishing a strong and united army capable of repulsing those who covet our homeland's wealth and capable of safeguarding our national gains that have been achieved since the UAE's inception."

PDRY

DFLP Official Begins Visit to Aden 6 May

GF070802 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, assistant secretary general of the DFLP [Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine], arrived in Aden tonight on a few days visit; during the visit he will meet with a number of officials at the Secretariat of the Central Committee to discuss the development of the situation in the Palestinian arena and the new developments being witnessed by the Arab region.

In a statement to ANA he highly appreciated the stance of the YSP leadership toward the struggle of the Palestinian people and the continuous support presented by our country to the Palestinian revolution.

Brother 'Abd Rabbuh noted that this visit is within the framework of consultation and coordination on the development of the situation in the Palestinian arena. He expressed satisfaction over the efforts made by our country to safeguard the unity of the PLO and its healthy stance against Zionism and imperialism.

Upon arrival at Aden airport he was welcomed by Brother 'Ali Isma'il Sayf, deputy secretary of the YSP Central Committee, a number of officials at the Secretariat of the Central Committee, and (?Abu Sirar), DFLP representative in Aden.

YAR

Prime Minister, Delegation Return From Saudi Arabia

GF061842 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, and the delegation accompanying him returned to Sanaa this afternoon after a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; the visit was in response to an invitation by his brother His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

During the visit he conveyed a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, general commander of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to his brother His Majesty Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During the visit he also represented our country in the meeting of the ninth session of the Yemeni-Saudi Coordination Committee.

Brother prime minister and member of the Standing Committee was received at the airport by Brother Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee; Brother Hasan Maki, adviser to the president of the Republic and member of the Standing Committee; Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning; and a number of ministers and officials.

In statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY upon his arrival, brother prime minister and member of the Standing Committee said: We have visited the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in response to an invitation by Amir [as heard] 'Abdallah 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, first deputy prime minister, as an expression of the developing cooperation relations between the fraternal countries. The visit also allowed us to meet His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, His Highness Amir [as heard] 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, his Highness Amir [as heard] Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and brother officials. He said that during these meetings they conducted consultations and exchanged views on all issues concerning the two fraternal countries and the Arab and Islamic nation.

Brother prime minister stated that during its ninth session the coordination council reviewed the projects implemented according to the cooperation between the two countries, especially those which the fraternal Kingdom of Saudi Arabia contributes in financing as true brotherly cooperation. He said that a plan for the work of the coordination committee in the next period had been agreed upon.

In his statement, the brother prime minister said: During the visit we were able to become acquainted with some of the economic development features witnessed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, by what we witnessed during our visit to the industrial city of Yanbu', which is considered one of the great achievements in economic progress witnessed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and which also makes, not only the Saudi people proud, but the Arab and Islamic nation as a whole.

He affirmed that his visit and that by his delegation has achieved a lot in developing relations, and strengthening and widening cooperation between the two fraternal countries; this benefits the two fraternal people in the YAR and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and is for the good of the Arab and Islamic nation and its progress.

In conclusion, the brother prime minister expressed his extreme appreciation and the appreciation of the delegation accompanying him for the great and warm fraternal reception by brothers in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, foremost of whom is His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Discussions With Israel Set for 14 May in Cairo

NC071741 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1658 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — An Egyptian-Israeli committee of experts will meet in Cairo on 14 May. Its sessions, which will last several days, will be devoted to a discussion of bilateral issues and pending problems between the two countries.

The Egyptian delegation to the committee will be led by Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador 'Abd al-Halim Badawi. The Israeli delegation will be led by Avraham Tamir.

MENA has learned that the committee, which will meet at Cairo's Mena House Hotel, will conduct an exhaustive discussion of bilateral relations. In addition, it will review all aspects of the Middle East situation, efforts to solve the Palestinian problem, and withdrawal from Lebanon. The talks will also deal with such outstanding issues as the Canada Camp in the Egyptian area of Rafah, the Day al-Sultan in Jerusalem, and the Tabah question.

We have learned that a U.S. representative will take part in the discussions on Tabah, as the United States is a partner to the April 1983 agreement on Tabah. Technical adviser George Sherman has been asked to be the U.S. representative. We have also learned that Egypt will emphasize its position on arbitration, and that the talks will cover the number of arbitrators and a definite date for issuing a decision through arbitration.

Al-Baz Discusses Peace Process, U.S. Role

NC071552 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 7 May (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said that Egypt neither believes nor insists that the United States have a monopoly on the peace process in the Middle East. He also stressed that the primary responsibility for solving the problem rests with the Arabs themselves, since it is their issue and they have the ability to draw up and implement a plan for liberation.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-MANSURAH*, which published its first edition today, Al-Baz declared: Were all the states of the world to meet with the exception of the Arabs, those states could not take any effective action to resolve the problem. He explained that the most important state the Arabs are facing in the conflict is Israel; its role is more important than that of the United States. Israel is the other party to the conflict, and there can be no solution without its approval. It is easier and more useful to deal and communicate with Israel directly. Even the United States cannot act beyond the bounds set by Israel.

Dr al-Baz added that America's role is the third most important, its significance being surpassed by the Arab and Israeli roles. The Soviet role comes fourth, even though they have not yet played the part expected of them.

Dr al-Baz noted that the Soviet Union is interested in the Middle East problem and supports Arab rights. However, this interest is shown only during talks between the Soviet Union and the Arabs, in comments published by the Soviet press, and in joint communiques issued by Soviet leaders and other heads of state visiting Moscow; this is not enough.

Al-Baz declared: The Soviet Union must show the United States that it is seriously and deeply concerned about solving the Middle East conflict for the benefit of the entire world. The Soviets, Al-Baz added, must also make a point of forging a close link between international detente involving the two superpowers and a solution of the problem. This problem should be treated as the third priority on the agenda of any talks or negotiations between the two countries. In other words, it should come after the issues of disarmament, limiting the nuclear arms race, and the removal of nuclear missiles from Europe. A solution to the problem, should, for example, receive more attention than the question of Nicaragua or Central America.

Dr Usamah al-Baz pointed out that every Arab wants the Soviets to play a part and help solve every problem. He added that Egypt has officially declared its support for a Soviet role at the international conference. The Soviets consider this to be an incentive for them to play an active part. Dr al-Baz said that Jordan's King Husayn, the PLO, and Syria believe in an international conference. Moreoever, the Arab summit in Fes voiced its support for such a meeting.

Alluding to the problems facing an international conference on peace in the Middle East, Dr al-Baz said: We don't want to stop everything for the sake of this conference. Time is working against our cause. Egypt believes that if the conference doesn't meet soon all efforts to solve the problem will be deadlocked.

Dr al-Baz added: We support negotiations or a direct dialogue among the parties involved. We want things to keep moving. We don't want Israel to have a free hand, because, according to a report by Meron Benveniste, a former mayor of Jerusalem [title as received], Israel has already seized 52 percent of the West Bank.

Touching on U.S. efforts to solve the Middle East crisis, the visits made by Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, and the upcoming tour by Secretary of State George Shultz, Dr al-Baz noted: The United States is making efforts because there are two contradictory opinions within the U.S. Administration. The first states: Let the Arabs and Israel handle their own problems, as we have nothing to do with them. We must avoid getting involved in matters like those which led to the incident involving the U.S. Marines in Beirut. This opinion is supported by the pro-Likud Zionist lobby in the United States. According to the second opinion, the United States should try to solve the problem immediately. This will prevent a further deterioration of the situation, which would force the United States to intervene more directly. Supporters of this opinion claim that intervention now will spare the United States the evil results of intervention in the near or distant future.

Al-Baz stressed that, in exchanges with the United States and other countries, Egypt stresses the need for dialogue with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation in which the PLO is represented. Egypt regards the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people; this is an unshifting Egyptian position, Al-Baz said.

Dr Usamah al-Baz said that during earlier discussions with George Shultz, Egypt had suggested that Israeli occupation forces in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip be replaced by UN emergency forces for 2 years, after which negotiations would begin between Israel and the Palestinians without preconditions. The PLO rift, Al-Baz added, has a terribly negative impact and diminishes Egypt's ability to defend Palestinian rights. Syria has the wrong attitude in trying to undermine the PLO, but, Al-Baz said, disagreement with Syria should not lead to active conflict.

Commenting on the Egyptian-Sudanese relations, Al-Baz said that (?to Egypt) what matters concerning integration is the strong bilateral ties. We do not favor any given formula. The current formula is not a holy book immune to change. Al-Baz added [words indistinct] governs the shape, scope, and quality of bilateral relations in the past, present, and future. This is the Nile Valley's destiny. Al-Baz noted that he expects the new Sudanese regime to concentrate on solving its accumulated problems, specifically laying the ground for democracy, establishing a (?constitutional) apparatus, and solving the economic problem and the problem of the south. Concerning former President Ja'far Numayri, Al-Baz denied that the Sudanese Government has asked Egypt to extradite him, adding that it is well known that Egypt does not extradite anyone.

Al-Baz also denied that Egypt had advised Numayri to go to Khartoum following the coup. On the contrary, Al-Baz said, we advised him not to go for fear that his presence might exacerbate tensions and lead to violence in Sudan. As a matter of fact, Al-Baz noted, we advised him to return to Sudan and deal with the problems before the coup, when the demonstrations started, but he would not listen to advice. Al-Baz stressed that Egypt tried hard to convince Numayri to change his domestic policies. This, Al-Baz stated, was given as confidential advice out of friendship. It was not interference; we have no more right to interfere than anyone else. The Sudanese people have the right to decide for themselves.

Asked about the criticism that Egypt was siding with Numayri and his regime against the Sudanese people, Al-Baz said: This sort of incitement disregards facts, conventions, international law, and international relations. Sudan is an independent and fraternal country. It is not an Egyptian governorate where the president can step in and fire the governor. Numayri was the President of Sudan. Sudan is a friendly country and the Sudanese people have long standing friendly relations with the Egyptians. There is inevitably an everlasting and fateful bilateral relationship. It was not for us to overthrow Numayri. This is none of our business.

Al-MUSAWWAR on Mubarak-Peres Meeting Prospects

PM061248 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic
3 May 85 pp 4-6

[Makram Muhammad Ahmad article: "Observations Regarding the Idea of a Mubarak-Peres Meeting"]

[Excerpts] What could the expected meeting between Mubarak and Peres achieve? The date of the meeting is still unknown and will be determined by the results of an important meeting to be held by a 6-member Egyptian-Israeli committee which is supposed to discuss possible agreement on a specific agenda that would guarantee a minimum degree of success.

The Israelis wanted the meeting to be held on the Egyptian-Israeli borders on 15 May, but all indications are that that date is much too early because it precedes the date of the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, set by the Israelis for some time in June.

If everything proceeds according to the expectations of the otpimists and if the Egyptian-Israeli preparatory committee manages to arrive at some prior understanding and common ground regarding the issues in question, then the meeting could most probably be held in July; this is unless Israel embarks on another adventure, in which case the whole idea would be blown away with the wind.

Ten days ago Israeli Minister Without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman was in Cairo as envoy of the Israeli coalition government to discuss the idea of such a meeting with Egyptian officials.

The views Weizman heard in Cairo can be summed up in the following fundamental principles:

1. There is nothing to prevent such a meeting or prevent the improvement of Egyptian-Israeli relations if tangible steps are taken in connection with the three issues that have caused and still are causing a lull in these relations.

2. The development and growth of Egyptian-Israeli relations depend on Israel's attitude toward Egypt and toward peace and stability in the region, and the claims made by some Israelis that Egypt has frozen its relations with Israel in favor of its relations with the Arab world are untrue.

3. Definite and tangible progress on the issue of Tabah is necessary. Despite the fact that the Tabah issue was on the agenda of seven meetings of the Egyptian-Israeli preparatory committee, no real progress has been achieved, not to mention the three other meetings held in Rome in the context of administrative and rotation arrangements for the Multinational Forces.

The maximum Egypt is prepared to do now to demonstrate good will is to agree to immediate and undelayed international arbitration, provided Egypt and Israel agree on a time limit which the arbitration task must not exceed.

4. It may be premature to agree on a specific date for a Mubarak-Peres meeting before the joint committee agrees on an agenda for the meeting to ensure a minimum degree of success.

There is a general consensus that the Israelis will withdraw from Lebanon, but some questions remain unanswered. Does Israel's concept of withdrawal mean withdrawal of all the Israeli forces to the international borders? What security arrnagements do the Israelis intend to implement in the border strip adjacent to the Galilee area?

Cairo believes that all the Israeli forces should withdraw completely beyond the international borders and that Lebanon's

sovereignty should be respected in all security arrangements agreed between the two sides.

Yes, there are indications that the Israelis are now more willing to accept the idea of direct and immediate international arbitration to find a solution to the Tabah problem, but what question will the two sides put to international arbitration?

In Cairo's view, the question is not and will never be sovereignty over Tabah or joint investment to turn it into the "peace oasis" the Israelis want. The Israelis know that international arbitration on Egypt's sovereignty over Tabah is rejected by Egypt and they know that joint investment in Sinai has long been rejected by Egypt, even in the days of Al-Sadat. There have been many similar projects and proposals offered by the Israelis through numerous mediators. They have all been rejected by Egypt.

The question open to international arbitration is, in Egypt's opinion, the Egyptian-Israeli dispute regarding a number of border demarcation points in the Tabah area.

Yes, there is agreement on the need to improve the living conditions of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza. I believe that Egypt's idea of that goes deeper than just improving services in Palestinian towns and villages, helping the inhabitants to sell their agricultural products, providing the funds necessary for municipal reforms, or allowing Arab aid to reach the people of the West Bank and Gaza to help them overcome their difficulties.

What is necessary, in Egypt's opinion, is that the quality of life of the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip be improved through fulfillment of their civil rights guaranteed by international charters such as the Human Rights Declaration, including their right to hold meetings and elections, and the right to choose their town and village chiefs without interference by the occupation authorities.

I believe that if the preparatory committee set to meet within the next few days reaches agreement on these three main issues, there will be nothing to prevent a meeting between Mubarak and Peres. Everything else is mere details which can easily be resolved if Israel demonstrates goodwill and recognizes the objective realities and realistic concept of the situation.

Commentary Attacks Al-Qadhdhafi's Policies

NC072008 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic
1815 GMT 7 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi presents a new heretical doctrine each day. These are nearly equal to his previous heresies, which outdid all the antics of circus clowns.

What's strange about Al-Qadhdhafi's ideas and eccentric doctrines is the fact they are being propounded by a petty person too weak to defend himself and one who lacks the capabilities and qualifications to say and claim what he does.

It's true that the Libyan colonel has surrounded himself with a group of international terrorists and has begun to practice a policy of terrorism, as any outlaw may. This policy has never been a symbol of heroism; rather, it is unequivocal evidence of cowardice and fear. It reflects an inability to engage in open combat. Be that as it may, Al-Qadhdhafi lacks any ingenuity, even in the techniques of crime and terrorism. These activities are carried out by professional criminals and terrorists whom Al-Qadhdhafi imports at the Libyan people's expense. His admiration for these terrorists and their criminal activities made him boast of their actions and attribute them to himself and his own ingenuity.

Furthermore, Al-Qadhdhafi has threatened every country and nation with disaster should they fail to approve his designs and plans or respond to his mad desires. Col al-Qadhdhafi has already threatened to decapitate every Arab king and president and to wipe out their regimes. Were you to ask Al-Qadhdhafi if he could do these things, and how he will carry out his threats, you wouldn't get an adequate answer. He only threatens. He might pay any price to conspire against this or that person or to carry out acts of terrorism here and there. But he is too weak to engage in open combat.

Al-Qadhdhafi has nothing but empty words. He can finance every terrorist operation. His only innovation is to sow the seeds of hatred and discord, to bankroll every operation aimed at dismembering the Arab ranks, to conspire against the Arab nation's cause, and to cooperate with its enemies.

Col al-Qadhdhafi is behaving like a circus clown. He presents an idea or position every now and then in an attempt to draw attention to himself. However only strange things attract attention.

This is why Col al-Qadhdhafi is so anxious to advocate his eccentric doctrines — to attract attention. To him it does not matter if his ideas are met with anger or rejection as long as he is the focus of attention — even if what he says or does is criminal, and deserving punishment.

Why else would he boast of being a terrorist and threaten Arab leaders. It can only be explained by Al-Qadhdhafi's yearning for the spotlight, a yearning resulting from the awareness of his own insignificance in a world that does not heed dwarfs.

The latest evidence of Col al-Qadhdhafi's mental sickness and delirium is JANA's comments concerning the colonel's understanding of the ways to achieve unity among the Arab countries. Yesterday, JANA stated that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has asked experts to formulate proposals for comprehensive Arab unity. It warned, however, that if the Arab governments ignored these proposals, the goal of unity, which is endorsed by all Arabs, would be accomplished through all-out violence. Is this not damning evidence of Al-Qadhdhafi's madness and the madness of his media? Would any responsible media or sober president utter such nonsense?

The proposals for Arab unity, which Al-Qadhdhafi claims to have entrusted to a group of experts, have not yet been announced or put forward in order to be accepted or rejected. How, then, can the Libyan colonel ask others to accept what has not yet even

been suggested? Furthermore, since Al-Qadhdhafi is already warning the Arab countries, he must know that his proposals are nothing more than the product of a sick imagination and that they stand no chance of acceptance, particularly since the proposals are made by a man considered an enemy by all Arab countries.

Moreover, what king of unity does Al-Qadhdhafi imagine is feasible through all-out violence? Does Al-Qadhdhafi want the Arabs to fight one another? This is what Al-Qadhdhafi truly wants. As an enemy of the Arab world, he will not rest until he wreaks havoc on the Arabs. Only then will his strained nerves relax, only with a bloodbath that quenches his thirst, the thirst of an insane terrorist.

This is why it is necessary to challenge Col al-Qadhdhafi. The responsibility lies first with the Libyan people, who must take the first step. Then other steps would follow, until Libya is released from this terrorist regime and until peace and security prevail throughout the Arab region.

Ramadan Sends Message to USSR's Tikhonov

JN071241 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1214 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister has sent a written message to Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Tikhonov dealing with bilateral relations and ways to promote them in the economic, commercial, and technical fields. The letter was delivered to USSR Ambassador in Baghdad Victor Minin when he met with Taha Yasin Ramadan in Baghdad today.

General Command Issues Communique No 1,827

JN071635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 May 85

[Communique No 1,827 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In order to teach the tyrant clique the lesson it deserves as a result of its unjust aggression, Iraq's hero fighters are dealing painful blows to this clique's defeated remnants, affirming that this regime, which has flouted all values and conventions, deserves Iraq's crushing blows as long as it treads the path of evil and rejects peace calls.

The following is a summary of operations for last night and today:

1. Our heroic helicopter pilots will always remain over enemy forces, monitoring their evil moves and intentions, pursuing their remnants, and destroying their equipment everywhere. In 22 combat missions in the sector east of Tigris, our helicopters destroyed 6 steamboats, 4 troop concentrations, and 3 hideouts. The helicopter pilots returned with their planes, safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units intensified their painful strikes at enemy gun emplacements, positions, and troop movements. They killed four enemy soldiers, wounded two others, and destroyed two observation posts, killing those manning one of them. They also destroyed two infantry positions and burned two hardware stockpiles.

3. Artillery fire was opened on enemy positions, mortar positions, and boats in the sector east of Basra. One enemy powerboat was destroyed and its occupants killed. The enemy also suffered the destruction of one medium machinegun emplacement and one 106mm gun emplacement. Fires were created in other enemy positions.

4. Our forces in the Maysan sector enemy positions used artillery to engage enemy positions opposite our forward units. The enemy suffered seven casualties. Two enemy infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed.

5. Opening artillery fire on enemy targets east of Tigris, our forces destroyed five hardware stockpiles and damaged enemy positions. One of our brave combat patrol missions captured two metal boats.

6. Two enemy infantry positions were destroyed in the northern sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 May 1985

King Husayn Returns From Kuwait, Bahrain

JN071534 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland this evening after a working visit to fraternal Kuwait and Bahrain. During the visit his majesty and the accompanying delegation held talks with Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah and Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on the Arab situation and the assessment of current developments in light of Arab and international developments.

His Majesty explained the stages achieved by the Jordanian-Palestinian joint move, which is based on the 11 February agreement between Jordan and the PLO to achieve a just political settlement of the Palestine cause.

His majesty reviewed the steps of the joint move in the international arena — the move represented by dispatching a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to explain the situation to fraternal and friendly countries.

The king and the Arab leaders discussed the dangers of the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war and Iran's rejection of peace initiatives to end the war. His majesty's talks also dealt with ways to strengthen coordination and cooperation between Jordan and each of the two countries.

His majesty was received by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty's personal representative; His Highness Crown Prince Hasan; the president of the Senate; the speaker of the House; the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Armed Forces; the deputy prime minister; the ministers; a number of civilian and military officials; the Kuwaiti and Bahraini ambassadors; PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat; and a number of PLO Executive Committee members.

Reportage on Visit by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat

Arrives in Amman

JN071519 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman this evening on a short working visit to Jordan. During the visit he will meet with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

He was received at Queen 'Alia' International Airport by 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, deputy prime minister and education minister; and Aktham al-Qusus, director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry.

He was also received by 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee members; 'Ala' al-Din Husni, director of the PLO office in Amman; Mas'ud al-Natur, director of the commander in chief's office; Najib al-Ahmad, director of the PLO Executive Committee chairman's office; and a number of senior PLO officials.

Criticizes U.S. Stance

JN080902 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 May 85 pp 1, 20

[Excerpt] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said: His Majesty King Husayn has honored me when he decided that I should head the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation that will leave for Beijing today. This proves that our joint move is based on a complete Palestinian-Jordanian agreement reached with the aim of undertaking a joint action to liberate the occupied territory, headed by Jerusalem. This agreement needs the support of friends in the world. Responding to reporters' questions upon his arrival at Queen Alia International Airport yesterday evening, 'Arafat added: The Jordanian-Palestinian action is now adopting strong and firm steps in more than one direction. We have started diplomatic contacts on more than one level through the joint delegation which visited Algeria before Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's departure for the United States. We also moved on the international level even before I visited the Chinese friends in Beijing.

'Arafat denied the formation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation comprising PNC members for dialogue with Washington and said: I have no idea about this subject and no side has informed me of this. Despite my presence here in Jordan, I have no knowledge about the formation of this delegation. 'Arafat criticized the U.S. Administration and said: Unfortunately, the Americans are still ignoring the basic facts in the Middle East. They are completely ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights although these rights are clear and definite. The right to self-determination is a sacred right for all world peoples and it is one of the American people's basic principles. Nevertheless, they are completely ignoring this right for 5 million Palestinians.

He added: I regret to say that the Americans are still looking at the Palestine question from a narrow perspective and through an Israeli eye. We should not forget the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement which indicates their complete bias toward the other side. Regarding the intransigence of the United States and Israel and their rejection of the concpet of an international conference, 'Arafat said: It seems that they are still insisting on their viewpoint and we have to wait for new developments.

Asked about the coastal operation [against Israel on 20 April], the PLO Executive Committee chairman said: When I addressed the whole world from the United Nations in 1974 we said that we are carrying an olive branch in one hand and a rifle in the other. This means that I submitted two options: either peace or fighting, and this is the right of every people. He added: If we cannot obtain our rights peacefully, we must continue to confront the enemy that is occupying our territory with all means. All international charters and divine laws have approved this right. 'Arafat wondered how long the United States will continue to reject and deny facts and rights and to ignore facilitating the attainment of a peaceful solution and accepting the presented initiatives, including those of the Fes summit and the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. Despite all this, he said, the Americans are still rejecting these facts.

Comments on Beijing Trip

JN071747 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Salim 'Ali Dhyab in Amman on 7 May — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dhyab] What are the features of the Jordanian-Palestinian move in light of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement?

['Arafat] In fact, I am pleased. The Palestinian-Jordanian move is adopting strong, firm steps in more than one direction. We began these steps through the diplomatic contacts that took place on more than one level. More steps took place on the Arab level. The first Jordanian-Palestinian delegation left for Algeria to meet with fraternal Algerian officials before Brother President Chadli Bendjedid's visit to the United States. Another delegation is moving now on the international level. This delegation will visit the friendly Chinese in Beijing. This shows the complete Palestinian-Jordanian understanding proceeding from this fraternal agreement to work together in order to liberate the occupied territory and Jerusalem.

[Dhyab] Through your heading of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation which will leave for the PRC tomorrow...

['Arafat, interrupting] His majesty the king honored me. He agreed that I should head this delegation. This is a big honor from his majesty the king.

[Dhyab] What will Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] say to the Chinese?

['Arafat] This Jordanian-Palestinian agreement is a strong and firm agreement. It needs the support of all friends in the world, so that we can walk along this long path in order to liberate the territory and Jerusalem.

Received by King Husayn

JN071921 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace this evening Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Mr Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was followed by a working dinner and was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim, the Army's Commander in Chief General Zayd ibn Shakir, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Minister of State for the Prime Ministry Affairs Dr Hazim Nusaybah, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Director of General Intelligence Mr Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, and Secretary General of the Royal Court Mr Raja'i al-Dajani.

On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Bishop Ilya Khuri, Muhammad Milhim, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, and Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee.

Further on Husayn-'Arafat Meeting

JN080628 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Nadwah Palace last night. The two sides reviewed the current situation in the Arab arena and developments in the situation in the occupied Arab territories. The two sides also reviewed the steps of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint action on the Arab and international levels and the formation of the joint delegation that will leave for the PRC in order to explain developments in the Palestine question and the efforts to achieve just and comprehensive peace in the region in light of the 11 February agreement between the two sides.

Speaker al-Fayiz Receives PRC Journalists

JN071857 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Amman, 7 May (PETRA) — Speaker of the House of Representatives 'Akif al-Fayiz received at his office this morning the chairman and members of the All-China Fedeation of Journalists, who are currently visiting Jordan. Al-Fayiz explained to the delegation the developments of the Middle East problem in general and the Palestine question in particular, affirming the need to find a just and durable solution in the region which guarantees restoring the Palestinian people's rights. He also affirmed Jordan's adherence to UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a foundation for a just and peaceful settlement, and to the principle of land in exchange for peace as a guiding principle for any initiative to be launched.

Al-Fayiz reviewed with the guest delegation the Jordanian viewpoint regarding the call to convene an international peace conference under UN auspices and with the attendance of all the parties to the conflict. He also explained the Israeli practices against Arab citizens in the occupied territories which are aimed at seizing their lands by force in preparation for ousting them from their homeland.

Al-Fayiz briefed the delegation on parliamentary and economic life in Jordan, pointing out the entrenched relations between the PRC and Jordan and appreciating the PRC's strong and firm stand toward the Arab causes, as well as its stand in support of the Palestinian Arab people. At the end of the meeting, Al-Fayiz answered the delegation's questions about the Middle East problem and political life in Jordan.

Recommendations Issued on Cooperation With Egypt

JN070855 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 7 May 85 p 3

[Text] Aqaba (PETRA) — A two-day seminar on scientific cooperation between Jordan and Egypt, which ended Sunday evening, has issued a set of recommendations designed to develop the northern regions of the Red Sea. The recommendations stressed that Arab countries on the Red Sea coast should coordinate efforts in technology and science in order to pave the way

for joint development plans and to exploit the natural resources. The recommendations pointed out that this would work around the Red Sea area.

In agriculture, the seminar called for twinning similar projects being carried out at Aqaba and Nuwaybi' through the exchange of visits by agricultural specialist and workers. Recommendations suggested that production could be improved by introducing mechanisation on a large scale under the supervision of the Egyptian National Research Centre and the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA). The seminar urged Egypt to send three specialists in the field of irrigation to help Jordan develop the Wadi 'Arabah region which extends from south of the Dead Sea to the Red Sea.

The seminar agreed to set up a joint Egyptian-Jordanian plant for processing cereals and urged the private sectors in both countries to finance the project.

In the field of animal husbandry and production, the agriculture ministries of both countries have agreed to conduct a feasibility study on raising livestock to produce lean meat and to exchange expertise in the fight against agricultural pests. Both sides agreed to carry out a programme of cooperation in planting palm trees through cooperation with the Aqaba regional authority (ARA).

In industry, agreement was reached on the exchange of expertise in scientific research and technology between private and public sector companies and to launch cooperation in testing phosphate minerals and the use of coal as an alternative means of fuel.

In the field of regional cooperation, the two countries pledged to launch cooperation in marketing tourist attractions and setting up a joint fishing company.

The recommendations revealed that the Aqaba Regional Authority will, during this year, set up a centre for water sports in Aqaba and another on the Egyptian coast. The two sides will also cooperate in water resources exploitation and irrigation affairs. They will exchange information on drilling artisan wells in southern Jordan and Sinai and will also hold joint training courses for workers and tehnicians in this field.

The two countries will organise a joint scientific seminar on modern irrigation and rationalisation of water consumption which will be held on regular basis in Cairo, Amman and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The two countries decided to cooperate in developing human resources and a programme has been agreed which will offer training to Jordanian workers in Egypt.

Egypt and Jordan have agreed to launch cooperation in the preparation of maps and in conducting geological studies in Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. They also recommended the preparation of a feasibility study for the establishment of a power station on the Aqaba coast to benefit Jordan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. The seminar also recommended that the Aqaba Thermal Power Station should utilise coal imported from Egypt as an alternative to oil. Both countries agreed to pursue cooperation in telecommunications, marine science and fishing.

Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad Discuss Lebanese Situation

NC071644 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1611 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil held a telephone conversation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad a short while ago. The discussion dealt with the current Lebanese situation. It has been learned that the discussion touched on recent developments and the need to face and resolve them. The two presidents discussed current events in-depth and stressed the need to contain their repercussions.

Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad agreed to promote the draft political solution plan worked out by the government and political leaders. It was also learned that Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad agreed to stay in touch this week to follow up on emerging political and security developments. A positive atmosphere prevailed during the conversation, as usual. President al-Asad reiterated support for ongoing endeavors to confront current developments.

Palestinian Delegation Arrives in Beirut

NC071728 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] AFP reports that a Palestinian delegation arrived in Beirut today. The delegation includes [PFLP Secretary General] Dr George Habash, [PFLP-GC Secretary General] Ahmad Jibril, [PFLP-GC official] Talal Naji, and [PFLP official] Abu Mahir al-Yamani. The news agency quoted what it termed informed sources as saying that this delegation will discuss with Nabih Birri conditions in the Palestinian camps.

Security sources state that Yasir 'Arafat now seeks an exchange with Syrian officials to find a new formula for the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, similar to the Cairo agreement. This is in addition to attempting to purchase Palestinian support with money.

Birri Meets With Delegation

NC071742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, resumed his bid to resolve the current situation and recent developments. During a telephone conversation this afternoon, Minister Birri and Prime Minister Rashid Karami discussed the current situation and the means to bring about a cease-fire.

This morning, Minister Birri inspected the Barbur area which suffered concentrated shelling last night. Well over 20 shells landed on the minister's residence and caused significant material damage to shops, houses, and cars.

Minister Birri also received a delegation of the Paletinian Salvation Front today. They discussed conditions in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

Iran's Karrubi Meets Sunni, Shi'a Leaders

LD061824 Tehran IRNA in English 1754 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 6, IRNA — Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahdi Karrubi held meetings with Islamic personalities in northern Lebanon today, including talks with Shaykh Saeed Sha'bun, the leader of the Islamic Towhid Movement in Tripoli. The public relations office of Iran's foreign minister said the purpose of Karrubi's visit to Lebanon was to follow up President 'Ali Khamene'i's effort to unify Shi'a and Sunni ulema in Lebanon during his visit to Damascus last September. Hojjat ol-Eslam Karrubi, who is the head of the Martyrs' Foundation, toured southern Lebanon Sunday and met with Sunni and Shi'a leaders there.

Franjiyah Urges Al-Jumayyil To 'Step Down'

NC080715 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0600 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] At his weekly news conference yesterday, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah criticized current Lebanese policy, describing it as the main cause of the present deterioration. He said: Enough bartering with Christianity and the Christians. He pointed out that the objective of the intimidation of Christians is to achieve their emigration in implementation of the ill-omened Kissinger scheme. He affirmed that the Christians in the areas that are free from Israeli agents are leading a normal life based on firm foundations and adherence to coexistence and to distinguished fraternal relations with sister Syria and the large Arab family.

Franjiyah reiterated his call for the president of the Republic to step down. He emphasized that if the president has some courage, conscience, and concern about Lebanon's interests, he must quickly make his decision and abdicate the presidency in May. If he does not voluntarily step down, he will be forced to do so.

Military Council Meets; Cease-fire Discussed

NC071410 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] As part of the ongoing efforts to control the security situation following its deterioration in Beirut and the mountain area, and in the wake of the discussions at yesterday's Military Council meeting chaired by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the Army commander, General Michel 'Awn, presided over a meeting of the Military Council in Al-Yarzi today. The session was also attended by Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham; the Council's members; ranking officers; Brigadier General Jean Nasif, and the commanders of those brigades deployed in Greater Beirut and in the mountains.

The conferees conducted an in-depth review of security developments that have taken place in Beirut and the mountains in the past 48 hours. At the end of their discussions, the participants asked the Security Committee and members of the Military Council to contact all parties concerned and to emphasize the need to overlook those rumors that have disturbed the environment in Beirut and the mountains. They will also highlight the importance of reopening all the crossing points.

In light of this, executive orders have been issued to Army units. They are to take a series of actions that will consolidate the cease-fire agreements, protect their positions, and ease the situation on the combat lines.

The Army's representative on the Security Committee was asked to invite the committee to meet in order to implement the following four points:

1. A consolidation of the cease-fire in Beirut and the mountain area;
2. An easing of the situation along the combat lines;
3. A withdrawal of gunmen and heavy weapons; and
4. A reopening of all crossing points in the capital.

We have learned that the meeting's participants warned that foreign hands are at work to foment sedition. They are responsible for shelling the combat lines whenever the situation is returning to normal or whenever there is a chance to reach a cease-fire. We have also learned that the Security Committee was asked to meet in Al-Yarzi at 1530.

Security Committee Decides To Consolidate Cease-Fire

NC071649 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Central Security Committee met at its headquarters at the racetrack at 1530. All its members were present. At the end of the 1-hour meeting, the participants decided to consolidate the cease-fire along the combat lines and to keep committee members in touch with one another to handle, contain, and resolve any security flareup. The committee agreed to reconvene at a later date.

Lebanese Front Issues Statement After Meeting

NC070957 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Lebanese Front held a meeting today in which it expressed its readiness to do everything necessary to procure efforts by the developed nations to defend those countries that have not yet achieved the necessary degree of progress to protect themselves. The front stressed the need for a complete cessation of the fighting throughout Lebanon and for an end to the eviction of people from their homes.

It said that those who have been evacuated must be returned to their villages, and described the events that are currently taking place as directed against the dignity of man. The Front concluded that the conditions noted must be imposed and that action must be taken to ensure that the principles underlying those conditions cannot be disregarded.

In a statement, the Lebanese Front expressed its determination to act with other sincere Lebanese to save Lebanon and to put an end, once and for all, to the killing, destruction, and evictions. The Front also expressed its support for Cardinal Khuraysh's visit to the Vatican, intended to garner the forces of good, which cannot be vanquished by evil.

'Relative Calm' Reported in Beirut Areas

NC071225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpts] After violent clashes continued along the contact lines in Beirut throughout the night, the battles stopped this morning. A relative calm now prevails in both parts of the capital, periodically interrupted by bursts of sniper fire, explosions, and machinegun fire in the commerical markets, Ra's al-Nab', and Al-Barbir areas. According to security reports, hundreds of cars have been burned by phosphorous bombs in West Beirut. Several fires broke out in numerous houses and buildings, including the Al-Barbir Hospital which was hit by several shells. Three shells fell in the vicinity of the American University of Beirut [AUB] hospital and the Al-Najjar Hospital in Al-Hamra' area.

According to Internal Security Forces reports, tentative casualty figures have been given as 28 dead and 100 wounded. AFP has reported that 1 Lebanese Army soldier was killed and 13 others, including 2 officers, were wounded. Sources at West Beirut hospitals have reported 9 people killed and about 50 others wounded since the start of the shelling yesterday afternoon.

A security source said that hospital assessments have indicated that 11 people were killed and 39 others wounded in the southern suburb. The source noted that an additional 5 dead and 42 wounded were taken to the AUB hospital. However, these figures are not final. Approximately 20 artillery shells fell on the house of Minister Nabih Birri and its vicinity, causing material damage only. Hundreds of families living in areas near the contact lines were forced to desert their homes for fear of being killed. These areas have been the scene of fierce battles involving various types of weapons for 2 weeks now. Most of the inhabitants of Beirut and the southern suburb did not go to sleep last night because of the intensity of the shelling.

Italian Embassy Receives Threats From 'Armed Group'

AU080903 Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] (ANSA) Beirut, May 3 — Italy's newly posted ambassador in Beirut Antonio Mancini and his staff are the subject of threats from an armed group reportedly preparing an attack on the embassy or those who work there, according to Lebanese security service sources. The embassy itself neither confirms nor denies the reports.

Very rigorous security measures were adopted for the embassy staff some time ago when two clandestine organizations, the "Islamic Jihad" and the "Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Factions," threatened Italian lives.

According to the sources, the major threat is from the "LRAF," which, on March 25, said it would consider "every Italian citizen wherever he is as a target" if two of its activists, Abdallah Mansouri and Josephine Abdo [spelling of names as received], detained in Italy were not released.

The threat, which was also directed at France, was launched when French diplomat Gilles Peyrelles was kidnapped in the Lebanese town of Tripoli. He was later released.

On April 25, another member of the mysterious organization, Georges Abdallah, was indicted in Paris for illegally holding arms and explosives. The sources believe this may mean new dangers for the French and Italians in Lebanon.

It is not known whether Peyrelles' liberation was obtained by behind-the-scenes negotiations. Since, the "LRAF" has issued no more communiques threatening the French or Italians, but the Lebanese secret services believe another attack is in the pipeline.

Clashes in Tripoli Leave 1 Dead, 5 Wounded

NC071154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Clashes broke out around noon today between members of the Mosques and Quarters Committees and members of the Arab Democratic Party in Ba'l Muhsin, in Bad al-Tabbanah, on the old Syria road, and on the hill of Al-'Umari in the city of Tripoli. One person was killed and five were wounded in the fighting. The security committee in Tripoli brought the clashes to an end at 1320.

ASL Issues Communique on New Security Measures

JN071151 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 May 85

[Communique issued by the army of southern Lebanon command on 7 May 1985]

[Text] Honorable citizens: Effective 8 May 1985, new measures concerning movement and conduct shall apply to all citizens in the border strip and to every citizen or visitor entering the strip in accordance with an entry permit allowing him to stay in the region. The purpose of these measures is to improve the public and private security of the border strip citizens during their stay, movement of vehicles, and travel to and from the strip. These measures have been formulated in order to enable the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and other security forces in the border strip to carry out their main duty and to facilitate for you, our dear citizens and members of your families, a normal life without disturbance from any hostile quarters or terrorists.

These are the measures that shall apply to you, members of your families, guests, and everyone entering your homes:

1. Hunting is strictly forbidden in all areas.
2. The possession and carrying of arms without permission from the competent quarters is strictly forbidden.
3. Every vehicle traveling on the roads of the border strip must carry at least two persons.
4. Vehicles moving between villages at night must travel at least in two's and each vehicle must carry at least two persons.
5. Citizens are forbidden to enter military centers and positions without special permission.
6. Every citizen is responsible for the conduct and actions of every relative or friend visiting him from outside the region. If any incident takes place, he must immediately notify the authorities, otherwise he will be considered as the perpetrator.
7. Every suspect action or person must be immediately reported to the nearest military unit.
8. Walking outside villages at night is strictly forbidden.

Honorable citizens: The more security is stabilized in the region, the more we are able to facilitate living conditions and to cancel all or some of the aforementioned measures. On the other hand, these measures will be further tightened in areas whose security is disturbed by alien quarters or local citizens, thereby causing you problems and hardships that you can do without.

Afghan Party Delegation Visits Damascus

Received by Al-Asad

JN071249 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Damascus — At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan delegation led by Mahmud Barialay, reserved member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The meeting was attended by the Afghan charge d'affaires in Damascus.

Barialay conveyed to the president a written message from Afghan President Babrak Karmal. During the meeting talks dealt with the situation in the region in light of the imperialist and Zionist schemes that are hostile to the interests of the people in the region and with the cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan as well as between the two countries' governments.

Received by Al-Shar'

JN071623 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Mahmud Barialay, Politburo reserve member and Central Committee secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, this afternoon. The Afghan charge d'affaires in Damascus attended the meeting.

During the meeting, talk revolved around bilateral relations and the developments of the current political situation in the region.

Khaddam Meets Lebanese Labor Delegation in Damascus

JN071836 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met this evening with the delegation of the Confederation of Lebanese Labor led by Antoine Bisharah.

'Izz al-Din Nasir, Regional Command member and president of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and a number of the federation's Executive Bureau members attended the meeting.

Talk during the meeting revolved around the latest developments in the Lebanese arena, the situation in the south, and the role of the Lebanese working class in promoting the march of national accord in Lebanon.

Khaddam affirmed Syria's firm support for Lebanon in order to overcome its ordeal, to achieve national unity and accord, to liberate its occupied territories, and expel the Zionist invaders.

The Lebanese labor delegation expressed its deep appreciation for Syria's principled stand toward Lebanon and President Hafiz al-Asad's personal role in safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty and Arabism.

Sudanese Military Council Delegation Departs

JN071444 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1415 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Ja'li and Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah, members of the Transitional Military Council in fraternal Sudan, left Damascus this afternoon. During their visit to the country they delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from the chairman of the Transitional Military Council, General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab.

'Arafat's Arrival in Amman To Meet Husayn Noted

JN072035 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Amman — Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman today on a visit to the Jordanian regime. He will discuss with Husayn, the regime's king, efforts to find a joint formula in order to enter into direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy. This meeting comes a few days before U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to Jordan on Sunday. Within this framework, a Zionist official announced today that the Jordanian regime is willing to hold direct talks with Israel in the near future. He added that his entity will discuss the possibilities of such talks during the U.S. secretary of state's visit to his entity next week.

Commentary Views U.S.-Arab Moves, Shultz Visit

JN071425 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 7 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel has defined its position toward the U.S. moves and the Jordanian acceptance of direct negotiations. Through its Foreign Minister Shamir, Israel reiterated that Camp David should be the basis, and that negotiations with Jordan must take into consideration Israel's interests in Jerusalem, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip. Thus, Shamir laid down the basis for George Shultz' forthcoming talks. At the same time, the U.S. Administration does not deny that its political as well as diplomatic moves are committed to the Camp David agreements and to Al-Sadat's method of solving the Middle East problem.

The Arab sides that support the diplomacy of the U.S. solution do not object to making Camp David a basis for negotiations. The Egyptian regime, which is the most prominent of these sides, constitutes a pillar in the U.S. solution. The Jordanian regime, which is the second partner of the Cairo rulers, cannot see any alternative to the political solution and refuses to restore Arab rights through escalating armed struggle against Zionism and Zionist ambitions.

Now that the 'Arafatist leadership has conceded the right of establishing a Palestinian state and self-determination, and has authorized the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes to play the role of alternatives to the Palestinian struggle, it has become clear that all of the Arab sides that are trading with the Palestinian cause are committed to Shamir's condition — namely, consider-

ing Camp David as a basis for negotiations and for any move that leads to Arab reconciliation with Israel.

However, all of these concessions, which were presented by those who trade in politics among the pro-American Arabs, are not enough from the U.S. viewpoint. The reconciliation between Jordan and Israel must be transformed into a reconciliation between all of the Arabs and the Zionist entity. The Arabs should authorize the Jordanian regime to speak for them to the U.S. vistor and the Israeli negotiator. Perhaps this is why King Husayn is visiting the Arab capitals. He is submitting to the U.S. terms and responding to the Israeli conditions that there must be unconditional reconciliation with all the Arabs.

The Americanized Arabs try to augment their deviation and apostacy by creating circumstances that would shake inter-Arab relations, so that Israel would remain the most powerful force in the region and so that the Arab citizen would be convinced that unity on pan-Arab lines is impossible. They are trying to drive the occupied homeland Arabs to despair, and force them to accept the U.S. premises that are in fact a snare for Arab rights.

Some of the most prominent issues in the Arab region are the numerous proposals that repeat the U.S. peace argument. This gives the impression that the Arab nation has lost the factors of steadfastness and the elements of defending its rights. Here begins the U.S. political role in amending the recommendations and resolutions of the highest international organizations and bodies that support Arab rights. The pretext is that the Arabs themselves have abandoned these recommendations and res olutions, because they are convinced that they cannot be imposed — neither by employing their own strength, nor by taking a hardline position in facing the U.S. and Israeli rejection of these recommendations and resolutions that recognize Arab rights and regard Israel as a racist entity similar to nazism.

The United States is aware that this is its last opportunity, given the existence of the Arab regimes that belittle the pan-Arab effort and the immense Arab resources. Likewise, these Arab regimes are aware that this is their last opportunity to stop the active Arab liberation march, which was revitalized in southern Lebanon as a result of the steadfast Syrian position that rejects all of the unjust settlement projects. Therefore, the United States has mobilized all of its Arab and Western reserves in order to blackmail the Arabs and bring them under its control. The United States has begun large-scale moves to depict Israel as a peaceful country, and to show that the Arabs are the ones who reject peace because they have not yet met to approve the Reagan plan and have continued to reject the idea of mutual concessions. It would appear that the United States is saying that Israel has inalienable rights in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and southern Lebanon, and that the Arabs should concede to Israel their rights in their occupied territory in order to establish security and peace.

In view of this U.S. method of deception and trickery, Israel made its position clear. It warned the capitulators. Meanwhile, the Arab masses have started their moves in order to punish the traitors and the Americanized ones, regardless of their protectors.

Peres Explains Decision on Bitburg Visit Protest
TA071517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that the Israeli protest over President Reagan's visit to Bitburg was broad, spontaneous, and serious. However, after much thought and consideration, he decided not to give the Israeli reaction an official tone. We were used to a prime minister who constantly settled accounts with all nations, the prime minister said, and I am not impressed by this. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the prime minister said this in response to students' questions during a tour of the Jordan Rift Valley. In reaction to Minister Ari'el Sharon's attacks on the reaction to the Bitburg affairs, Peres said that a minister who claims to be a member of a government that cannot come out with a strong statement, has a problem — and that is his problem, because we do not feel as though we cannot make a strong statement.

Peres Rejects 'Character Assassination' of Weizman
TA071754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 May 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says he rejects attempts to use the affair of New York lawyer Leon Charney's accusations about 'Ezer Weizman as character assassination. Peres said today he believes Weizman is an asset to the peace and security of the state, and should be treated as such. The prime minister was speaking to high school students during a tour today of the Jordan Valley.

Rabin Comments on Security in Territories
TA071539 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT
7 May 85

[Report by military correpondent Gay Zohar on a tour of the West Bank and Jordan Rift Valley by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on 7 May — recorded]

[Excerpts][Zohar] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin today toured the settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and the Jordan Rift Valley — a tour that had long been planned, but which in light of the attack last night near Qalqilyah assumed a special significance. The minister wanted to refrain from discussing the political problems that naturally crop up, and to concentrate on the security problems.

Minister Rabin said he regards yesterday's attack as serious and worrisome.

[Rabin] In regard to observing law and order, the situation may not be ideal, but it is satisfactory. Here and there there have been several incidents, and perhaps a certain increase in the incidents involving Molotov cocktails. Last night's event is something we had not experienced for a long time in this region, and it was an attempt — although at this stage still primitive — by someone to plant a roadside bomb. All this indicates that it is necessary to increase our activity, particularly the kind that is typical of the handling of terrorist problems that are not organized in a framework of terrorist organizations, but which are more the outcome of local initiatives.

[Zohar] Do we know who was responsible for the attack there?

[Rabin] No, not at this stage. However, we do know for sure that the intention was to attack Jews traveling on the Judaea and Samaria roads. This should be prevented.

Trade With Egypt at 'Almost Complete Standstill'
TA080824 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
8 May 85 p 2

[Report by Shraga Meckel]

[Text] Israeli-Egyptian trade relations have come to an almost complete standstill.

In the last fiscal year, Israel's commercial exports to Egypt amounted to approximately a mere $1 million, compared to $39 million the year before (a 97-percent drop). This emerges from data supplied by the Finance Ministry's Customs and VAT [value added tax] Department. Commercial imports from Egypt remained static, at approximately $1 million. Imports by individuals on a personal basis reached nearly $180,000.

Egyptian tourism to Israel also dropped by a substantial 39 percent last year. On the other hand, Israeli tourism to Egypt grew by approximately 9 percent.

Settlers Seek Absorption of Ethiopians in Territories
TA070441 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0400 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The heads of the settlements in Judaea and Samaria have criticized the Immigration Absorption Ministry, saying it is not allowing the absorption of Ethiopian families due to political reasons. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that 250 apartments were built in these settlements to absorb Ethiopian immigrants, and teams were trained to help in their absorption. The chairman of the Council of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza Settlements told our correspondent that his people have become active among the immigrants in order to convince them to move to the Judaea and Samaria settlements, but the Immigration Absorption Ministry was not helping in this.

Phalangist Representation To Reopen in Tel Aviv
TA080859 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew
8 May 85 p 1

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] "The Lebanese forces," whose main component is the "Phalangists," have decided to return their representative, Pierre Yazbik, to Israel; however, from now on he will be posted in Tel Aviv, and not in Jerusalem as in the past. Yazbik was recalled from Jerusalem to Beirut a few weeks ago, and it was not clear whether he would return to Israel.

Political sources have said that Yazbik's return reflects the recent change marked in the attitude of the "Lebanese forces" toward Israel. It turns out that among Christian elements associated with President Amin al-Jumayyil, accused of being "a Syrian agent who has betrayed the Christians' interests." [Sentence as published] Meanwhile, the Christians wish to renew the alliance with Israel, and have even dispatched messengers to Israel to look into that possibility.

UNIFIL Position in South Lebanon Analyzed
TA071756 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Israeli officers say they are pleased with the relative tranquillity in the south Lebanese security zone since the IDF deployed there after its withdrawal from the Tyre area last month. Israeli and south Lebanese army [SLA] soldiers are maintaining a high level of antiterrorist activity. Except for one major clash when four terrorists were killed there have been only a handful of incidents in the last 2 weeks. However, defense sources caution against overoptimism. They say the Shi'ite Amal organization may now be trying to prove it can control the area outside the security zone, but there are no guarantees the situation will remain quiet for long. At UNIFIL headquarters in Al-Naqurah, satisfaction with the peaceful atmosphere in the surrounding area is being tempered by a concern about potential trouble in the future. A senior UN source says that the political vacuum in the south may lead to the UN force finding itself caught in the middle of violent power struggles between local Lebanese forces. More from reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] There are currently 5,800 soldiers from 10 countries serving with UNIFIL. They man positions scattered between the Al-Litani River and the Israeli border, some of them located inside the security zone being set up by Israel, others in the area of Tyre in the central sector of southern Lebanon, which the IDF quit 2 weeks ago. Since then there have been few incidents of note in the UNIFIL zone. But according to a senior source with the force, it's early days, and, he says, we are acutely aware of the fluidity of the situation.

So now, two forces are prominent in efforts to establish some sort of stability in the area: the Israeli Army inside the security zone, and the Shi'ite Amal organization outside it. But the IDF is to make a final pullback by the start of next month, hoping that the SLA and local village militia units it is establishing will be able to keep the security strip quiet after the IDF withdrawal. UNIFIL, however, did not recognize the SLA as legitimate, and in recent weeks there have been scattered run-ins between the two, which have raised bitter memories of old clashes between UNIFIL and the late Major Sa'd Haddad's militia, and concern that similar violent violations might lie ahead.

Amal leaders north of the security strip have assured UNIFIL they will work to keep the peace in that area. But, as one UN official with years of experience in the region says, if anyone believes the villagers there are 100 percent behind Amal, they are very much mistaken.

The Communist Party has its following in some villages, while Islamic religious groups such as Hezbollah and Islamic Amal are firmly entrenched in others. According to one senior source in UNIFIL, the groups could clash in a violent struggle for power, with UNIFIL caught up in the middle. The Hezbollah extremists, who favor an Islamic republic being established in Lebanon, have already openly declared their opposition to UNIFIL and threatened to attack the UN soldiers if they help the Zionists and other foreign agents in Lebanon.

We're a peace-keeping force the least protected and the most visible in the area, says a senior UNIFIL official, and we have no ax to grind with anyone. We're trying to talk to all sides, but there is always the possibility that someone will misunderstand our role and that could mean trouble ahead for UNIFIL. [End recording]

New Appointments to West Bank Judiciary Noted
TA061138 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew
6 May 85 p 6

[Report by Nadav Ha'etnzi]

[Text] This morning three new judges will be appointed in the office of Colonel Freddy Zakh, the head of the Civilian Administration in Judaea and Samaria. The three will serve in the Ramallah Supreme Court of Appeals.

The three are lawyers: Khalil al-Silwani of Jerusalem, president of the court, and Maurice Zayadah and Muhammad Amin al-Sa'd of Nabulus, who in the past served as judges. A fourth judge, Amin 'Abd al-Salim, remains in his post as third deputy to Al-Silwani.

The background to these appointments is the dismissal of three supreme justices approximately 2 months ago. As will be recalled, the president of the Court of Appeals, Ghalib Hajj Mahmud, and his two deputies, Sa'id Abu Sawi and Zakariyya 'Abdin, were accused of serious violations relating to bribery. At the same time, charges were submitted against two Nabulus court judges, Zuhayr Bishtawi and Muhammad Abu Khadr, on similar charges.

HADASHOT has learned that the investigation into the bribery cases is still not over and more detentions are possible.

The appointment of Khalil al-Silwani as president of the Ramallah Court of Appeals — which is parallel to the Supreme Court in Israel — heralds a revolution in the judiciary in the territories. Al-Silwani is a respected veteran lawyer in East Jerusalem. In the past, he served as the Jordanian public prosecutor in the territories and president of "Alia," the Jordanian airline. To date, influential notables in the territories avoided involvement in the Israeli establishment. Prior to his appointment, Al-Silwani raised several conditions, among them the backing of the authorities in a campaign to fight corruption and bring modernization into the judiciary in the territories.

UNESCO Holds Technical Conference in Qiryat 'Anavim

TA070637 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
7 May 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] For the first time since its establishment in 1945, UNESCO is holding an international conference in Israel.

Israel and the United States have often complained about UNESCO's hostile attitude toward Israel, and Jerusalem is attributing great importance to the international conference on electrochemistry that opened in Qiryat 'Anavim yesterday, with the participation of 10 of the most senior research workers in this field, including 2 from Eastern Europe.

Ya'aqov Sapir, the director of the National Council for Research and Development which is organizing the conference, has reported that the main topics to be discussed deal with metal coverings for efficient conservation of energy. Israel's main field of expertise lies in the miniaturization of batteries for pacemakers, support instruments for people with hearing disabilities, and long-range communications equipment. Participating in the conference are people from the Israeli batteries industry and foreign flight and space experts.

HA'ARETZ Comments on Effects of U.S. Aid

TA031115 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
3 May 85 p 13

[Commentary by A. Schweitzer: "What About the Implementation?"]

[Text] If Professor Eytan Shishinsky of Hebrew University, who told the *HA'ARETZ* correspondent this week that Israel needs the emergency aid from the United States "like a drowning man needs air," is right, then those who led to its supply are to be appreciated: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is increasingly showing himself to be one of the 'righteous gentiles' on one side of the ocean, and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres on the other. If the truth were known, it could be that those on both sides who devoutly believe in self-help and modest living are right that reliance on the aid is effete. However, this is not the politicians' truth; they, primarily because of their duty to recognize emerging trends, are forced by the rules of the game to fix their eyes on what is occurring here and now. In this respect, Prof Shishinsky's statement is valid: Someone who stops breathing today will not be revived by a supply of oxygen tomorrow.

However, while there are grounds for being pleased with the U.S. announcement on granting emergency aid, the recipient's obligations should not be forgotten. Before Mr Peres's visit to Washington a few weeks after having been appointed prime minister, and again after the visit, someone said that the United States is making the granting of supplementary aid dependent on Israeli efforts to heal the economy. This still holds true: The fact that the Americans have agreed to give the aid so that Israel's commitments can be fulfilled earlier does not change the nature of the deal. Anyone who thinks that what we have here is a case of taking without giving is mistaken.

This applies, first of all, to balancing the budget. The economic experts, both Israeli and American, generally agree that reducing the government deficit is the decisive act that could improve the balance of payments and also curb inflation. The Cabinet met and decided on moves aimed at reducing the deficit: It decided, but has not yet implemented them. On the contrary, the flow of cash — a monetary expression of the failure to reduce the deficit — is continuing. In april alone, it reached $150 million — a sum about 50 percent higher than the plans allow for.

The reality is producing two results: One is a halt to the improvement in the balance of trade, which has actually worsened during the first 3 months of 1985, and the other is a renewal of inflationary pressures by demand. What emerges from this, according to the commitment to the United States and from a clear view of our own interests, is that part of the costs of educational and health services will be transferred to the consumers' shoulders, primarily by means of imposing those fees decided on. Furthermore, we must continue to cancel subsidies, with a maximum reduction of compensation given through cost-of-living allowances. In both cases, the government comes out in debt. If, from now on, it does not adhere to its decisions, at the end of the fiscal year it will find itself in the same state of emergency from which it tried to extricate itself by requesting special aid.

President Lincoln's adage — you may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all the time — is only too well known. This U.S. rule also applies to the emergency aid. If the government does not keep its commitment to the U.S. Administration, the later payments of the emergency aid, not to mention the regular aid which is believed to be firmly established, may not arrive. U.S. generosity is coming to an end, and is making its donors look like fools.

Israel is now in the fearful and ridiculous position in which there is a noticeable absence of effective economic authority in the country precisely at a time when the country is experiencing such economic woes. The finance minister himself is a problematic man; the ministry, which was the pride of the Israeli Administration up to 1977, is no less problematic. The result is that the Finance Ministry, instead of displaying a clear view and resourcefulness to solve the economic difficulties, is itself part of them. As a result, the prime minister, who has a skilled economic adviser but does not have a think-tank and who is himself known for his ambivalent attitude toward economists and their theories, has become the one who introduces and cancels when it comes to economic matters. This is very bad, but unavoidable in the current circumstances. However, since Mr Peres has accepted the verdict and is acting in accordance with what this means, he is the one who has to implement the terms of his agreement with Mr Shultz. Thus, the success of such implementation will be his achievement and, following the same logic, the failure of the implementation will be his failure.

The special difficulty in burdening the public right after the promise of additional aid has been received should be seen in the correct light: The fear of a particularly severe economic crisis that would have prompted the United States to lend a hand was removed when Mr Shultz' announcement arrived. It is, therefore,

worth explaining to everyone involved that the additional funds are entirely intended to facilitate the repayment of foreign debts without emptying the country's foreign currency reserves. The slogan according to which the 1985 economy must be run is: not a single cent to raise the standard of living inside Israel, and this obviously applies to 1986 as well.

The Americans are not giving money in order for the self-employed and businesses to be released from paying taxes, or for Mr Yitzhaq Navon to be able to continue to cosset teachers and parents who are capable of paying for their children's education, or so that the Gur-Qeysar duo can provide semifree health services, or for Mr Corfu to provide transportation services at symbolic prices.

On the other hand, there is no point in frightening the prime minister, who is being forced to act as acting finance minister, by the creation of mass unemployment if the government's decisions about the budget are implemented. If the economic experts, and especially Professor Nisan Leviatan, are right in their assessment that the budgetary deficit is, above all, affecting the balance of payments, then reducing it will not significantly harm the employment rate. The emergency aid will prevent a reduction in the foreign currency reserves and enable businessses to operate without disturbances; the cut to the budget, as required in accordance with the Peres-Shultz understanding, will help to direct the output of these businesses into the export markets. Only fools will try to ignore what will happen if, as a result of complacency or irresponsibility, the government does not keep its part of the deal with the U.S. Administration.

OAU Secretary Meets With Angola's Dos Santos

MB080710 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the president of the People's Republic of Angola, received Dr Peter Onu, the interim secretary general of the OAU, in Luanda yesterday. During the meeting, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Peter Onu examined the results of the investigations on the natural disasters affecting the Angolan territory, particularly drought, which was one of the reasons for the visit to Angola by the OAU interim secretary general. Peter Onu left Luanda yesterday for the People's Republic of Congo in the framework of his tour to several eastern and southern African countries. Also in Luanda yesterday afternoon, Peter Onu held an informal meeting with External Relations Minister Afonso van Dunem Mbinda and Agriculture Minister Evaristo Domingos Kimba. [Passage indistinct]

Frontline States Chairman on Help for Mozambique

EA061937 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The chairman of the Frontline States in the liberation of southern Africa, President Nyerere, today called on African countries to assist the Frelimo Party and the Mozambique Government in its struggle against South African aggression. Mwalimu said that Mozambique is currently faced with enormous problems and that to deal with attempts to topple that country's government, it must be provided with sufficient aid. President Nyerere was replying to various questions from district party chairmen and secretaries currently undertaking a 3-month course at the Kivukoni Party Ideological College.

He said it was shameful for Africa to fail to assist Mozambique at a time when it is engaged in a struggle against aggression by the South African apartheid regime. Mwalimu, who is also the OAU chairman, warned against attempts by the South African Boers to topple the Mozambican Government, adding that if the Mozambique government was toppled, the struggle would start afresh. He said that if the struggle started afresh it would bring together southern African liberation movements and Frelimo so as to conclude the struggle for African liberation.

The chairman of the Frontline States said that Africa must not sit still and decide what to do if the Mozambican Government were toppled. He said that the Boers must be defeated in the struggle just as they lost in their attempt to use UNITA bandits to topple the Angolan Government.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid-Led Delegation Departs for Latin America

LD071052 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Algiers, 7 May (APS) — President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, secretary general of the FLN Party, and his wife left Algiers this morning to begin tomorrow an official visit to Mexico at the invitation of President Miguel de la Madrid, after which he will pay a similar visit to Cuba, Venezuela, and Senegal.

The president of the Republic, secretary general of the FLN, is accompanied by an official delegation comprising: Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Abdelhak Berarhi, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education; Abdelaziz Khellef, member of the Central Committee and minister of trade; Mrs Zhor Ounissi, member of the Central Committee and minister of social protection; 'Abdallah Nouaouria, member of the Central Committee and deputy speaker of the National Popular Assembly; Mohamed Bouricha, member of the Central Committee and [words indistinct]; Abdelkader Ben Kaci, director of the International and Cooperation Section at the Presidency; Lieutenant Colonel Abdelmadjid Cherif, commander in chief of the naval forces; Saddek Boucena, secretary general of the ministry of energy and petrochemical industries; Mohamed (Abda) Abddaim, director of the Asian and Latin American Section at the Foreign Ministry.

Niger President Arrives, Makes Press Statement

LD061307 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 May 85

[Excerpts] President Seyni Kountche, president of the Niger Supreme Military Council, arrived in Algiers before noon today on a 2-day working and friendship visit. President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, received him on arrival. The two presidents went to the airport VIP lounge, where Seyni Kountche gave a statement to the national press:

[Begin recording in French, fading into Arabic translation] This visit comes within the framework of consolidating the cooperation between Niger and Algeria during a time when our continent — especially the Sahel countries — faces a difficult food situation at the beginning of the agricultural campaign. Starting with the results which [words indistinct] of the reflections of the drought, we have seen that the time is right to hold consultations with countries which have experience in the agricultural field, especially in the field of combating desertification, which concerns us all. We should not forget some of the other issues, which are still storming our continent, including important international issues which concern us. All these made me visit Algeria. With all confidence in our relations and fruitful cooperation with Algeria and its experience, and within this framework, I am here in Algeria. [End recording]

We point out that President Seyni Kountche, who will visit a number of economic establishments in our country, is accompanied by an important delegation which includes Messrs Allele Elhadji Habibou, minister of justice; Ide Oumarou, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Salha Haladou, secretary of state for rural development; and [name indistinct], chief of the Presidential Court.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses General People's Congress

LD072317 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2052 GMT 6 May 85

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, at 6 May session of the General People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Excerpts] Good evening. I have come here at the insistence of Dr Miftah. [Words indistinct] [applause] because things were proceeding as well as one likes. You should not become annoyed when someone intervenes or (?takes no notice) of the chairman. The conference should have come to an end without intervention from anyone. It is very useful for popular authority that the leadership is absent, especially (?after the recent meeting) of the Pan-Arab Command. [Chants of slogans] [Words indistinct] the headquarters of the Pan-Arab Command whether in Sudan or Syria. [Chants]

You must not become accustomed to having someone from outside the people's congresses and people's committees intervening — not even our presence, which is very useful. It is useful for (?bolstering) the popular will, but the people should have confidence in themselves. All right, I should not have stayed away. But it is all right now. I am here [words indistinct]. But now that I am here, I have some observations aimed at strengthening the people's authority; they are not interference in the proceedings of the conference.

First, I am pleased and (?delighted) at the growing power of the masses at all levels. The masses are the ones who instill fear and not vice versa as before. The masses in the Arab homeland and in the world are still oppressed, repressed, and dominated [words indistinct]. But here we have the opposite. It is the masses who dominate. Those who are behind me and at my side (?perhaps) fear the (?anger) of the masses. But in the world at large the masses submit to the government and the executive authority.

Parliaments are false forms of false democracy. The first (?achievement) is that the power of the masses on Libyan soil has become greater. I believe this will not stop at the imaginary borders which the French, Italians, and British colonialists created. It will extend to the Arab homeland. The Arabs are the dynamic force in the Arab homeland. They have been following these operations by the masses — the exercise of popular authority.

I have met revolutionaries in the Arab homeland — I mean revolutionaries who (?do not confine their interest) to their homelands. They have recorded everything. They used to say to me:

The General People's Congress at its session of such-and-such date — some of us might not even remember such details — that this and that took place. That I said this and someone else said that, and some member said something else, and that we have an observation about the verbal observation which took place at such-and-such a congress. These revolutionaries in the Arab homeland [words indistinct]

Your influence has not stopped at the imaginary borders. This intellect and these energies do not know imaginary borders. They reach the masses in the Arab homeland. I think a tumultuous popular revolution will be born in the Arab homeland as a result of this. Therefore, you must not forget this pan-Arab and historic task. We should put ourselves in order and present the required example because they measure up to us and see what this Jamahiriyah, this popular authority is.

Even their opponents, the opponents of the revolutionaries and Jamahiriyah champions in the Arab homeland should not find an excuse and say you are to blame. (?However), everything we say is broadcast on the air; it is heard by the Arab nation. This is the voice which annoys the United States and (?other enemies) of the Arab nation. They have been trying to destroy this voice by various means which we must resist. (?What I would like to say) is that you must not rely on anyone to (?intervene) [words indistinct]. (?I do not like to intervene, and if I do it is only to assist) the popular authority.

I have been following your meetings, and I have the feeling that the General People's Congress, despite the efforts exerted collectively and individually by its members and through the specialized popular committees they each head, stands censored. This is evident from the failure of members of the specialized popular committees to secure selection. The secretary sitting here is in fact a secretary of a specialized popular committee. If his committee fails to secure selection by the basic popular congresses, this is a sufficient proof of the failure of his committee. Since he is the leader of the specialized popular committee and since his committee has failed to secure selection, then he too will be considered to have failed.

A search must be made through the minutes of the meetings of the specialized people's committees to find out if the secretary has actually attended the meetings of the committee, taken decisions, and implemented the policy set up by the basic popular congresses, either through the specialized General People's Congress or through individual efforts. Otherwise, how can the committee he heads fail to secure selection while he does. How can we conciliate between these two matters? Do they work separately and he on his own? All work is done collectively by him and by them within the committee. How can you accept a member of a specialized general people's committee telling you: I am not responsible for this or that matter and it is the responsibility of the specialized general people's committee? [Passage indistinct]

It is the responsibility of the specialized general people's committee. He tells you this project is the responsibility of the General People's Committee for Electricity, and not the responsibility of the Municipality Committee. The fact of the matter is that the member of the Municipality Committee is fully aware of the project and follows it up because he is also a member of the general people's committee. He cannot disclaim all responsibility for the project by saying he is a member of the Municipality Committee. This is because he is the secretary of another committee in the Municipality Committee.

You, as members of congresses and committees, should have brought with you reports and remarks about the general projects. I have not heard anyone talk of the grain projects of Al-Kufrah, Maknusah, and Qaryif. All these are productive projects, new productive projects. Efforts are being made elsewhere too. These projects have been costly. We will recoup this coast in the future, however, through production. One can import grain from abroad when one has money. If you do not have money, however, how are you going to buy grain from abroad?

Recently Morocco suffered from a grain shortage. [Words indistinct] Morocco secured a loan with easy terms from the bank in order to buy grain. Thus Morocco, which had no money, had to secure a loan to buy grain [words indistinct].

I have not heard anyone mention the nuclear power station, whose construction took 10 years. [Words indistinct] the projects must be open before the people and must not be engulfed in secrecy. Those of you who do not know about these projects complain about the general people's committee or the General Secretariat. How can it be that the basic people's congresses know nothing about them or have not discussed them? Maybe the secretary of the People's Committee for Electricity failed to raise the issue or prepare a report about it.

Perhaps many of you are just now hearing about the big iron and steel plant project for the first time. Large sums of money are being spent on it and on its equipment. The engineers and workers are still preparing the site for this complex. There is the Shati road and the railroad from Shati to Misratah and the two or three ports that were built near Misratah. Some complained saying: Why have all these ports been built near Misratah? Why cannot the commercial port be at Misratah and the iron port be somewhere else. The three ports have been all built side by side. Someone should have noticed this error.

The important thing is that these public projects must be reviewed, for some of them have been successful while others have not. There is room for a great deal of censure. None of you have spoken about the projects of sheep and camels or other general projects and whether or not this was small while that was big. The public pastureland [words indistinct]. No one has spoken about the nurseries, pastures, husbandry, or how much progress has been made. All these are strategic matters. No one talked about how far scientific research has gone in the field of animal breeding or seed improvement. Nobody asked anything about our animal wealth [words indistinct].

Even the economic and trade sector is entirely based on imports. [Words indistinct] are devoted to imports. This is disgraceful. Millions of dinar are transferred abroad for the purchase of consumer commodities [words indistinct]. Because a fear that there will be a shortage of a certain commodity, the masses say the secretary of this committee or that committee has been remiss. To avoid such criticism, the secretary allows imports from

abroad. He does not lose anything. He transfers your money abroad and brings goods. You may ask anything. You may even ask for milk, which would come to you in cans. You have money, so they bring you milk. You say we want ginger, so they bring it to you. If you have money, as some of you do, to send abroad, you can get anything you want.

But vigilant people do not think this way. Where are the factories? Why do you not produce these things you import locally. Let there be shortages; let us endure them so we use the money saved in operating plants. This state of affairs is contrary to our future. It is contrary to freedom. Freedom dictates that you should not be in need. For freedom centers on need. In every street and in every village, it is written that freedom centers on need. We must liberate our needs. None of you thinks about how to maintain these factories you have. You have 24,000 km of roads the likes of which do not exist in the world. What maintenance plans do you have for servicing them? This is a matter for the specialized People's Committee for Communications to answer. We all feel happy about these roads, but none of you has stopped to ask: How will these roads be in 10-years time. What plans to you have for maintaining them? Will you have to bring in more foreign companies to maintain them so that we will end up paying for them all over again? Tomorrow, you may decide and say no.

I have not heard of you talk about the trade deficit — how much we export and how much we import. All these matters are goverened by resolutions that should be made by the basic people's congresses, which are in turn translated into figures and policies by the people's committees. These matters are under the control of the popular committees.

When I meet you in one of the committees, say the People's Committee for Economy, about which you have talked a great deal, I do not hear any proper questions asked. You do not ask why a plant was not built, why the markets are flooded with foreign goods and not locally produced goods, why Libyans are not trained for industry, why raw materials are not provided even after you set up a plant. You should be able to produce your own spare parts, otherwise the plant will become a consumer relying on the oustide. The raw materials for the commodities produced by the plant must be available locally.

You still have a lot of things to do. You set up a plant to produce goods for you. The goods must [words indistinct]. You have built cement plants in Tripoli costing over one million. The cement production increased, but you could not export. The committee should have been asked about this matter. Who is the one who plans heavy industry? All these plants which extend from Al-Fayid to [wordsindistinct]. To whom will you export all this production? [Passage indistinct]

Even these bags in which you pack the cement are imported from abroad. Why do not you think of finding alternative bags? We should try to find an alternative for packing cement, if necessary pack it in our pockets so that we would not import paper. The paper used for making cement bags is extremely important and is imported from abroad. Otherwise, there is no means for packing cement.

Why did not you inquire also whether all the plants were functioning or not or whether they are operating at full capacity, at half capacity or one quarter capacity, and how many shifts are operating in the plant.

Education — I have not heard anything serious about education. The serious things about education I read in *AL-JAMAHIRIYAH* and *AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*. You cannot blame a teacher; in the people's committees he is not responsible for education. The papers said — and this is revolutionary choice — that the selection of students to the teachers' training college should be precise; not every student enrolling in the college would become a teacher. An Arab poet once said that a teacher is almost a prophet. A teacher is everything. He makes the new man. The syllabus at the intermediate and higher teachers' training colleges and universities should be a chosen one; not every syllabus can qualify a teacher. Nevertheless, the teacher should continuously attend refresher courses as long as he remains a teacher. The inspection system should also be precise. I see that this aspect is not being pursued, and ultimately will reflect on the new generations. One day Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi brought me a report compiled by an American committee — the U.S. Administration and the Congress set up a committee to study the deterioration of education in the U.S. The title of the report was: "The Nation Is in Danger" — it was a long report. "The Nation Is in Danger" — the report said education in America is very bad, and thus the future of America is dark and will be lost. The report cited evidence on the failure of students in the examinations and at the boards of acceptance. The report spoke also about illiteracy, limitation of thinking, qualifications, and so forth. The report said the results will lead to America going backward instead of advancing. This is a very important issue, and the entire world may suffer as a result.

Maritime and air transportation — we said that we have a big maritime fleet which does not benefit us. The heaviest loads are transported on the roads which you have built, and consequently have damaged these roads. They should be transported by sea, between one town and another and between one port and another. All our ports are available. These ports should be used in transporting people, goods, and so forth. I have not heard from the General People's Committee for Communications concerning the policy being pursued with regard to maritime transportation; what is the plan for maritime transportation? How is air transportation progressing? What is our revenue from our aircraft and what losses do we suffer as a result? How much hard currency have we received from our aircraft? We have ships such as *Tulaytilah* [*Toledo*] and *Grenada* which are very big ships and have been built for tourist purposes — the world needs them. The world tells us: Send them to us weekly so that they can carry tourists from one European country to another. Look at these ships — they are at a standstill.

Then there is another important thing — the responsibility of the people's committees in the municipalities. These have a great responsibility. Then how do you transfer the secretary of such a committee and retain the committee itself? Have you become so sure that the members of the committee are innocent while the secretary himself was at fault? We hear that the secretary of the People's Committee for Housing, for example, for health, for whatever, in the so-and-so municipality has been fired. All right,

this man is a secretary of a committee, how about the members of that committee? Are they not responsible with him? The system is not based on secretaries. It is based on people's committees. The *Green Book* says: conferences and committees everywhere. How can a committee stay [and the secretary depart]. It is seldom that a secretary is fired;this does not mean that he cannot be fired. But a secretary does not get fired alone. The entire committee should be collectively responsible. [Passage indistinct] The entire people's committees succeeded in some of things but failed in others. I would like to say that when even the general people's committee fails in its task the reason is not that these secretaries are not good; the reason may lie in the fact that entire popular base is unable to reach the level of achievements.

The achievements which have been realized can be summed up as follows: Through the revolution we regained Libyan funds which used to be squandered abroad — these funds were not used in the interest of Libyans. These funds were spent on big cars, big villas, and consumer goods. People used to import canned foods; they used to import everything in order to keep the people quiet but at the expense of the people's future. We got back these monies which were being squandered in that way; we only changed the way these monies are spent. We did not use these monies ourselves. In actual fact we took the Libyan monies from the defunct regime and gave them to 1000 foreign companies after the revolution so that these companies can build factories, plantations, roads, houses, hospitals and schools for us, and provide us with arms, and so forth. We transferred the money into houses, farms, factories, roads, weapons, hospitals, schools, universities, etc. All these achievements were realized in this manner: through contracts with foreign companies. These companies may have taken 150 or even 200 for something worth only 100. We paid them what they asked. The Libyans who fled abroad — we did them a favor. We made them rich. They stole and fled, and later on made themselves the opposition. Each one of them is a fugitive because he stole; each one has fled because he feared conscription following the decision to draft all Libyans to teach them the use of weapons. Who is afraid of them if they themselves have fled from military training? How can they become men abroad? How can they carry arms abroad? They have fled from conscription, or they have stolen money and fled from this factory — all Libya became a factory after the revolution. But this was not the right thing to do — we were compelled to do it.

How I wish that all the local people's committees would ask the general people's committee to account for itself on the basis of its achievements so that those people whom you fired are fired for valid reasons and are condemned for important things. But so far I regard the matter as a strong reaction on the part of those who called for the downfall of the committee. Ultimately, the responsibility lies with all Libyans. Any Libyan who receives wages for work he should do but who refuses to do so should be kicked out, and not the foreigner. Any Libyan who gets transferred from one place to another and says: I am not going there; any Libyan who is told ot leave his job and be trained for another and then refuses and says: No, I am staying in my place, should be kicked out. This is because such a person is an obstacle and a reactionary; he is backward and an enemy of progress and freedom. He helps colonialism, because as long as we are backward we depend on the foreigners.

If you tell some Libyans: Come and let us build some roads and they answer: No, we will not; then you have to bring in a foreign company — say from Korea — and give it money and it will build roads for you. If you tell some people: Come and work in hospitals, and they reply: No; then you have to bring in medical teams and give them money and they will work for you. With your money you could bring into the country any former American President who used to threaten you; he will work for you here. You could have paid money to Kissinger to work here as an adviser for you; you could have paid Carter, or Nixon — they are out of a job. You could have told them to work for you as advisers — they would have come if you had paid them money.

The whole world outside depends on money and can be bought for money. We must exert pressure on the people's committees not to pay more money to the foreigners — it is not good that everyone keeps asking for more and more money. The right thing is to take to task the committee which continues to bring people in from abroad. If there is something we need, then well and good — we would be happy to import it. If there are no clothes, then good, bring them from abroad. But if we have clothes, then we should not import them. We should build factories to produce our own clothes. If we have no shoes some people will say: We will go barefoot unless you import shoes for us from abroad. But if you import things that you can make it means that you are paying foreigners with hard currency. The opposite means that you are saving this hard currency and keeping it inside the country. I see that during the current financial year the reserve is increasing because there is a restriction on the currency being paid abroad.

You should not rejoice at seeing things being imported from abroad. You say: Bring us buses; television plays, and especially those which were brought to be screened during Ramadan last year; then you complain: Where is the bus, etc. This, by God, is backwardness; it is a limited vision! If buses have to be imported from abroad then there should be no buses. Buses are imported, their drivers are brought into the country from abroad, and their spare parts from abroad — if this is the case then we should go on the backs of donkeys in the streets. This is not shameful. The shame is when foreigners laugh at us und trick us in order to get our money as they do with the people of the Gulf and the other Arab oil-producing states — they are a laughing stock. The foreigners laugh at them and take their money and in return give them things which break down after 2 days so that the foreigners can get more money. Those states which are regarded as rich are suffering from the biggest crises.

The general people's committee is actually at a cross-road — it has a credit side and a debit side. Any criticism against it by any secretary of any committee or conference should be heard. Criticism against any committee or any secretary should be done in the proper manner. To facilitate this task we should not be seated in three halls and talk as we do and say that we have ruled against it or for it. In my opinion the congress is democratic and should have a committee which should look into these remarks, criticisms, reports, and accusations. The general people's committee is not innocent now. It has been accused and will remain accused until its innocence is proved, and not innocent until proven guilty. The general people's committee and its affiliated committees will stand accused until proven innocent.

Those 50 members from among the municipalities' peoples' conferences and from the peoples' committees of the municipalities will, under the supervision of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress, continue to take to task the general people's committee and its committees after this session and until the peoples' conferences are convened in the next session. If this General People's Committee has actually been proved guilty for reasons connected with the members and the secretaries then it will not exist for more than 7 months. The next session of the people's conferences will be held in 7 months' time — they will meet in their final session for 1985 in 7 months' time. In fact, the members of the general people's committee know their responsibilities full well. Each one of them has passed that young age when they might rejoice at having been elected secretary of this or that. As individuals they are not pleased to continue in their posts, but they are men who shoulder their responsibilities. I know they are called ministers and are accused of having the mentalities of ministers, but such accusations are leveled at them by people in the street who call them ministers. Once I said to King Hassan that people behave like their kings but he said: No, kings behave like their people. If the people are good then the king will be good, and the opposite is true.

If the general people's committee proves its worthiness during the next 7 months, then the matter is solved. Otherwise, the committee will inevitably be changed. Members of the committee now know that they have to account for themselves to the people and the conferences. They realize that there people who will ask questions and who have a tongue to speak and who have a long arm that reaches everybody. It used to be said once that members of the general people's committee were protected against having to account for themselves. It used to be said that they were chosen by Mu'ammar or by the leadership; but now we have new faces — revolutionaries, youth, members and secretaries of basic peoples' conferences — which nobody has seen before.

Right from the very beginning I told you that I was pleased to see new faces. I said: The people have elected new leaderships. Those who are no good have been kicked out by the people. The members and the secretaries now know that a severe test lies ahead of them. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] By God, they will be severely tested — they will be tested in this world when they face the General People's Congress. They are even watching their behavior. You frighten people. The masses now frighten those who hold key positions, thank God. [Applause, shouts] Now a person is even frightened to play cards because some people will ask: How can he look at reports and run the affairs of a committee if he is up all night playing cards? That is true. He who assumes such responsibilities should not stay up all night and play, etc. If he cannot refrain from doing this then he should say right from the very beginning: Please excuse me from assuming this responsibility as I want to play cards. In fact, there are people with a conscience in some highly-placed nations who refrain from assuming heavy responsibilities right from the very beginning.

One should not be compelled to take an oath — it is enough for a person to say: I assure you that I will carry out my duty sincerely and faithfully. Someone else will say: Please excuse me as I cannot shoulder this responsibility fully because of this or that. If others insist despite this then those others should not ask him to account for his action. It is assuring that the people's authority has become a reality — not only in Libya. It has become possible to establish the people's authority everywhere.

You are responsible people. And because you are responsible you know what to say — you know what can be said and what cannot be said. You know what can be said over the air and heard by all the people, or otherwise. You can take whoever you want to task or even slaughter him, or sometimes even cover his misdeeds. This is because you are responsible. You may say this or that deserves to be exposed, then expose him. This person you want to expose is responsible too; he chairs a meeting of a basic people's conference or sessions of a people's committee, and therefore he is responsible. He should know what can or cannot be said. He knows what can be revealed or otherwise. You are free and there is no one who can tell you: No, do not accuse this or that. Ultimately, there will be an investigation. We investigate all these things. In fact, from the time we leave here the secretaries of the municipalities' people's conferences and committees will set up a miniconference consisting of 50 people — at least — to make the secretaries of the specialized people's committees who are members of the general people's committee account for their actions. What has been said by you about the new specialized people's committees — objections and security issues, etc. — should be referred to the municipalities' conferences. There they will be discussed; they will then be discussed; they will then be discussed by the basic people's conferences.

God willing, when the conferences are held next time, we will tell you how to run a people's court to investigate these accusations [applause] — the accusations which been leveled during the election of committees, etc. [words indistinct]. The important thing is that the people have become the master; they now frighten others who are holding key positions. This is what is required. I really feel happy that we have reached this stage [applause] [words indistinct]. Only those who have been accused shall be brought to book. Forward! [Applause and shouts]

Congress Issues Resolutions

LD071227 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0920 GMT 7 May 85

[Resolutions adopted by an extraordinary session of the General People's Congress held in the People's Hall, Tripoli; read by the assistant secretary of the General People's Congress — live]

[Text] Here are the resolutions of the basic popular congresses, adopted during their first ordinary session for the year 1985, as fomulated by the general gathering of the basic popular congresses and popular committees, trade unions, and vocational federations and leagues, by the General People's Congress during its extraordinary session from 4-7 May 1985, after the death of the prophet.

I. Support for the Pan-Arab Command for Leading the Arab Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland:

Out of the belief in the leading role of the Great 1 September Revolution and its historic leadership, which carried the banners of unity and liberation and pursued the road of revolutionary struggle in support of the right and its advocation,

believing in the causes of freedom and their defense, and which gained the revolutionary command and leadership and became a world haven for free men and a stronghold for steadfastness and confrontation against imperialism and colonialism and a war against Zionism and reaction;

Out of the Jamahiriyah people's adherence to the principles of their revolution and in affirmation of the provisions of the declaration of the establishment of the people's authority, the basic popular congresses decide the following:

1. To support the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces under the command of the Arab revolutionary Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause] by all material and human potentials;
2. To call on the Arab masses in the Arab homeland and instigate them to join the battle of the one Arab destiny by providing all capabilities in bolstering the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces;
3. To call on the living forces of the Arab homeland to join the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces;
4. To call on progressive Arab countries to contribute effectively on bolstering the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces.

II. Support for the strugglers in southern Lebanon:

In crystalization of the Pan-Arab stances of the Great 1 September Revolution, and out of their belief in their commitments, in honoring their commitment to liberation and fighting the battle of destiny, and in affirmation of the resolutions of the basic popular congresses as adopted during their past sessions, the basic people's congresses decide the following:

1. To support the fighters in southern Lebanon, to reconstruct southern Lebanon and to adopt the children of the martyrs;
2. To call on the Arab popular masses to contribute to the reconstruction of southern Lebanon and to care for the families of the victims of the Zionist treachery;
3. To call on the Arab countries to participate in supporting the fighters in southern Lebanon, to reconstruct it and to care for the families of the martyrs.

III. Support for the popular revolution in Sudan:

The basic popular congresses in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah greet the Sudanese people and their revolutionary forces They also greet their Armed Forces for their historic stand on the side of the masses against the tyrant lackey. The basic popular congresses decide to bolster the Sudanese popular revolution materially and morally to enable the Sudanese people, through their popular revolution, to check the American hegemony [words indistinct] the traitorous regime in Egypt and to abide by the resolutions of the Baghdad summit conference which placed the Egyptian regime on the blacklist until Egypt retracts its recognition of the Zionist enemy and abrogates the stable David agreement, affirming at the same time the following remarks made by the basic popular congresses:

1. The Sudanese Revolution's adherance to the liberated revolutionary unionist course;
2. The regime in Sudan should be a Jamahiriyah-type regime;
3. Calling on Sudan to join the Pan-Arab Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces in the Arab Homeland;
4. The Sudanese revolution's ahderence to stand against reaction and imperialism;
5. Affirmation of the need to open a dossier for investigating the question of the stray dogs trained in Sudan and the way they infiltrated into Libya to commit acts of sabotage and assassination, ascertaining who trained them, through which countries they infiltrated, and how;
6. The need to open a dossier for investigating the case of the radio hostile to the Jamahiriyah people which broadcasts from Sudan, and for determining the sources behind it, particularly those providing financial support and technical equipment;
7. The handing over of the remaining stray dogs in Sudan and also those who fled to Egypt for fear of the Sudanese people's revolution and were given shelter by the Egyptian regime;
8. To invite Sudan to join the Arab-African Union;
9. To send a delegation from the General People's Congress to affirm material and moral support to the Sudanese people;
10. To ask the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison to initiate a dialogue with the Sudanese revolution to explore their stand and attitude toward the Arab nation's causes of destiny, and to submit reports on this to the basic popular congresses.

IV. Making the people's committees accountable:

In accordance with the resolutions of the basic popular congresses concerning bringing to account the special and general popular committees, as formulated at the 10th General People's Congress meeting for 1984 after the death of the Prophet and the resolution of the basic popular congresses as formulated during their first ordinary session for 1985;

Out of the fact that democracy means the people's control of themselves through the bringing to account of the popular committees, and through their review of the bringing to account resolutions, the basic people's congresses decide the following:

1. To form a committee composed of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress and the secretaries of the popular committees of the municipalities to ascertain the facts about bringing to account the General People's Committee in preparation for the submission of the results to the basic popular congresses during their next ordinary session, which precedes the meeting of the General People's Congress;
2. To ask the General People's Committee to continue with its tasks until after the submission of the results of the bringing to account of the General People's Congress during its forthcoming ordinary session;
3. The General People's Congress has discussed the submissions made by members of the congress and the remarks it received from the masses of the popular congresses, out of their natural role of popular control, concerning some of those people selected for membership of specialized people's committees as regards their violation of the resolutions of the basic popular congresses on the qualities that should be met by those selected for membership of people's committees.

The General People's Congress decided to refer these remarks to the people's congress so that they may adopt whatever decisions they deem fit regarding them.

The General People's Congress has also decided to keep the General People's Committee as follows:

Secretary [as heard], General People's Committee -- Muhammad al-Zaruq Rajab;
Secretary for Atomic Energy -- 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud;
Secretary for Electricity -- Jum'ah al-Arbash;
Secretary for Agriculture [as heard] -- Abu Zayd 'Umar Durdah;
Secretary for Light Industries [as heard] -- Musa Ahmad Abu Furaywah;
Secretary for Heavy Industries -- 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir;
Secretary for Public Service -- Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Mabruk;
Secretary for Social Security -- Ibrahim al-Faqih Hasan;
Secretary for Education -- Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz al-Zulaytini;
Secretary for Health -- Dr Murad 'Ali Langi;
Secretary of the Treasury -- Muhammad al-Qasim Sharlalah;
Secretary for the Economy and Planning, and Acting Secretary for Petroleum -- Fawzi al-Shakshuki;
Secretary for Utilities and Acting Secretary for Housing -- Muhammad 'Ubayd al-Shukril;
Secretary for Justice -- Muftah Ku'aybah;
Secretary for Foreign Liaison -- Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki;
Secretary for Universities -- Dr Yusuf Hamid al-Shin;
Secretary for Communications and Maritime Transport -- Mubarak al-Shamikh;
Secretary for Sports -- Muhammad Uqaylah;
Secretary for the Secretaries of Scientific Research Centers -- Musa Muhammad 'Umar.

V. The General People's Congress has decided to select Muhammad al-Fayturi as secretary for information and culture.

VI. Following is a cable sent to the brother of the revolution:

Brother revolutionary thinker, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, commander of the Great 1 September Revolution: We, members of the General People's Congress, which is convening in extraordinary session in 1985, and at the conclusion of our formulation of the resolutions of the basic popular congresses during their first ordinary session for 1985, convey to you our greetings and expressions of admiration, honoring in you the loyalty of free men and the determination of the revolution.

We pledge to continue as true soldiers heralding your mission and following your course, raising the banners of struggle in unfaltering steadfastness and in defiance of the aggressors. We pledge to give our lives and blood for the sake of the struggle for the realization of the objectives of our Arab nation in freedom, full freedom, just socialism and comprehensive unity, and until the lights of the Green March sweep the greater Arab homeland and erase the traces of reaction, imperialism and Zionism, break all shackles, and abolish borders. Forward, forward, O Commander. We are with you along the Green revolutionary road.

[Signed] The General People's Congress

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Sudanese Resistance Members

LD071734 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1625 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 May (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution today received a delegation of the Sudanese Popular Resistance Front. The delegation includes Brothers Wali al-Din al-Hadi al-Mahdi, 'Abd al-Rahman al-Hadi al-Mahdi, Hasan Muhammad 'Umar Dandash, Isma'il Taha Faraj, Fath al-Rahman al-Badawi, Sayf al-Dawlah Muhammad 'Abd al-Majid, Ahmad Hamid Muhammad, Saddiq Ibrahim al-Hindi, 'Anas 'Umar, and Khalifah al-Habbani.

These brothers will return to Sudan now that the 6 April popular revolution has triumphed and the regime of the lackey Numayri is overthrown.

JANA Views U.S, Zionist, Egyptian Concern Over Sudan

LD061742 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 6 May 85

["*AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*: Popular Revolution in Sudan and the Great Al Fateh, a Natural Resumption of Meetings" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 16, May 6 -- JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The main source of concern and disquiet within U.S. and Zionist circles and the Egyptian Government is, first, the anticipated revolutionary effects of the Sudanese popular revolution on Egypt which is the slave of Camp David agreements of treason -- Egypt which is oppressed by a corrupt regime, ruling it with martial law and an iron fist, protecting the wrongdoers and the thiefs who steal the bread of the people, opening the gates of the country wide for Zionists and Americans and bargaining over a dear part of Egypt which is Taba and announcing readiness to internationalise it. This is exactly what made the Egyptian regime's newspapers and loud speakers black out the popular revolution in the Sudan and attempt to depict it as a mere transfer of authority from a military clique to another.

Worse than that, the Egyptian regime tried to mislead people into believing that what took place in the Sudan on April 6 was co-ordinated with the United States. Second, is that it has become undoubtedly clear that it has become totally impossible to besiege or isolate Jamahiriyah from the masses struggling for freedom. The reactionary belt set up by imperialism from among the hireling regimes will collapse. The collapse is in fact beginning with the fall of the mightiest reactionary regime in the region, that of hangman Numayri. It is certain the revolutionary force in Jamahiriyah will assume a central role in destroying these reactionary regimes by continously inciting the masses to get up and pounce on their hangman.

The normalisation of relations between the Arab people in Libya and the Sudan is very natural. What is unnatural is that Sudan, against its will, follows the convoy of imperialism and Zionism and becomes, thanks to the deeds of a hireling agent, the surrogate of the [word indistinct] regime in the region, of defunct Sadat heir's regime in the region. Let American and Zionist circles and the Egyptian Government die of rage. Relations between Jamahiriyah and Sudan will only be more consolidated

because this is the will of Arab masses in the two sisterly countries and because this is the correct logic of history which will lead to progress, unity and prosperity. Attempts by imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces to sow the seeds of this disunity between the two sisterly countries will be fruitless. What will remain is only what is beneficial to the people.

MOROCCO

Prime Minister Receives Guinean Foreign Minister

LD061709 Rabat MAP in English 1233 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Rabat, May 6 (MAP) — M. Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Moroccan premier received here Saturday M. Facine Toure, Guinean minister of foreign affairs, who was accompanied by M. Hadramed Bangoura, ambassador of Guinea to Rabat.

This meeting was devoted to the scrutiny of bilateral cooperation aspects and the situation in Africa and revealed similarity of views on topics discussed and the mutual desire of the two governments to further enhance excellent relations existing between the two countries.

Later on, the Casablanca Chamber of Commerce and Industry held a meeting with members of the Guinean delegation comprising chairmen of the Guinean Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture of Malabo and Bata led by the Guinean ambassador to Rabat.

The two parties stressed means to further strengthen and boost economic cooperation ties between Morocco and Equatorial Guinea especially in the field of trade exchanges between the two countries. They have adopted resolutions on the setting up of joint investment ventures for the marketing of products from the two countries, exchange of missions of businessmen, the setting up of a program of seminar for information and orientation, permanent contacts between economic promoters from both countries and the creation of a joint Moroccan-Guinean chamber of commerce.

Argentine Foreign Minister Arrives for 2-Day Visit

LD071655 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Casablanca, 7 May 85 (MAP) — The Argentine foreign relations minister, Dante Caputo, arrived today at Muhammad V Airport in Casablanca for a 2-day official visit to Morocco. He made a statement to correspondents in which he expressed pleasure at his visit, despite the fact that it will be brief. He explained that he is looking forward with great interest to his forthcoming talks with his Moroccan opposite number, Abdellatif Filali, and Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani. He expressed the hope that this visit would facilitate the consolidation of bilateral relations.

It is worth mentioning that the Argentine foreign relations minister will give a press conference in Rabat today. He was welcomed on arrival by his Moroccan opposite number, by the Argentine ambassador, and by a number of other personalities.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab on Relations With Libya, Ethiopia

JN071850 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council [TMC], has stated that improving Sudan's relations with both Libya and Ethiopia will not affect Sudan's relations with the United States. He praised the U.S. aid for Sudan. This came during an interview with the U.S. newspaper *THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR* here today. Stating this, David Willis the newspaper's correspondent in the Third World, added that Siwar al-Dhahab reiterated his desire to meet with Colonel John Garang and hoped that he would participate in the national congress to solve the problem of the south. Siwar al-Dhahab told the newspaper that Sudan is in urgent need of aid because of drought and desertification.

Further on Jallud, Libyan Delegation's Visit

Chairman Invited to Libya

EA072005 Khartoum SUNA in English 1743 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 7 -- Member of the Libyan historical leadership Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud has invited chairman of the TMC, 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the members of the TMC, and the Cabinet to visit Libya in the context of boosting bilateral relations. Jallud who met with Siwar al-Dhahab today said the meeting had discussed the bilateral relations and the role of the two countries to (?merge) Arab and Africa. [As received]

Joint Communique To Be Signed

JN071040 Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 7 (SUNA) — The joint communique of the Sudanese-Libyan negotiations, which started last Sunday, will be signed here today along with the programme of the economic agreement implementation. The specialized two committees, political and cultural committee and economic committee, assigned by the two sides have finished Monday evening preparing the joint communique.

Ummah Party Fetes Delegation

JN071108 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of the Ummah Party and the Ansar sect, has said that the Sudanese people aspire for cooperation between the Libyan and Sudanese peoples — cooperation that expresses our common destiny, achieve the pan-Arab objectives of the Arab nation and its major issue, Palestine, and a cooperation that confronts division, colonialism, and subservience.

At a celebration here last night in honor of the visting Libyan delegation, Al-Mahdi added that after liberation and the adop-

tion of their political course, the Sudanese people will contribute to the Islamic awakening movement, the pan-Arab resurrection, and African liberation.

Al-Mahdi stressed to the Libyan delegation that tyrant Numayri's propaganda against the Libyans will not achieve its objectives. He said that the Sudanese people have been born again and are supported by their Transitional Government which they have strongly opted for through cohesion between the people and the Army.

Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, also spoke at the celebration. He greeted the Sudanese people's struggle throughout history. Jallud said the Sudanese people have proved that they cannot be humiliated or chained. He added that fraud Numayri had stabbed the Sudanese people's struggle by turning Sudan into a branch of the CIA. Jallud also expressed his pride in participating in the Sudanese people's victory. He said that the Libyan people support the Sudanese people because they are the pioneers of popular uprisings. He also said that the Libyan people believe in Sudan's pan-Arab awareness.

Da'allah, Jallud on Talks

JN071441 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1408 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — The results of the intensive Sudanese-Libyan talks that have been held during the past 2 days were assessed during a final joint meeting that was held this morning under Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Da'allah and Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution.

In a speech at the beginning of the meeting, the prime minister welcomed the head and members of the Libyan side. He touched on the great sacrifices offered by the Sudanese people along the path of their struggle to topple the past dictatorial regime, asserting the Sudanese people's insistence on maintaining their freedom, dignity, and national independence. He noted that Sudan will shoulder great responsibilities in the next stage in order to assert these values.

Maj Jallud then spoke, greeting the Sudanese people's struggle through their union and political group — the struggle that was crowned with victory on 6 April. He expressed his confidence in the fraternal Libyan people. [Sentence as received] He asserted that Sudan will continue its national struggle to underline its victory in the political, economic, and social fields. In his speech, Jallud hinted at the positive results reached in the Sudanese-Libyan talks. He asserted fraternal Libya's commitments to support Sudan in this delicate stage.

Tripoli Details Talks

LD071604 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum -- A session of talks was held this morning in Khartoum between Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Sudanese Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Da'allah. The meeting was attended by the Libyan Arab delegation accompanying Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and members of the Sudanese Government. Aspects of cooperation between both sister countries in various spheres were discussed at this meeting. Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met at midday at [name indistinct], Omdurman, Sadiq al-Mahdi, leader of Sudan's Ansar movement.

Jallud Holds Press Conference

JN080959 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (SUNA) — Libya's strong man No 2 'Abd al-Salam Jallud said his country had sided with Palestinian dissident groups against the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in order to correct the process of the Palestinian revolution and to emancipate it from imperialism and Zionism influence.

Jallud told a press conference here Tuesday that Libya's stand towards the Palestinian cause is based on attitudes and not persons. He said Libya had provided the Palestinians with weapons valued nearly one milliard dollars to fight the Zionist enemy but he regretted that the rightist leader of the PLO has no will to fight during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon where they trapped Palestinian fighters.

Jallud said Libya had supported Iran in its war against Iraq because Iran was trying to restore Arab-Persian fraternity under the umbrella of Islam, a matter which he said was rejected by Iraq.

Asked on the Eritrean question, Jallud said the Ethiopian revolution is capable of finding solutions for its problems through dialogue.

Federal Democratic Party Holds Talks With Libyans

GF080736 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpt] The Federal Democratic Party Political Bureau yesterday held a closed meeting with the Libyan side under Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Congress for Foreign Liaison in Libya. The two sides reviewed the facets of cooperation between them at this stage through which Sudan is going, and various issues and challenges on local, Arab, and international levels. The talks also dealt with the agreements made between the two sides and the manner of their implementation.

Zayn al-'Abidin al-Sharif al-Hindi, secretary general of the Federal Democratic Party, made an address on the nature of the party's relations with Libya. His excellency described the relations as distinctive, and said that they are one of the foundations on which the party relied in its struggle following the ill-omened May coup. These relations have continued for 13 years, he said. Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin declared that Libya has extended an invitation to the party to visit the Libyan Jamhiriyah in the name of Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, the party's patron, and Zayn al-'Abidin al-Sharif. The invitation will be accepted and the date will determined later.

Jallud on Unity

JN081045 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 8 (SUNA) — Libya's second man 'Abd al-Salam Jallud called for unity between Sudan and Libya. We are ready to go into any form of unity to be decided by the Sudanese people, he said. Interviewed by SUNA Jallud said the Arab nation will have no future without unity.

On the multi-party System in Sudan, he said he respects the choice of the Sudanese people but ideologically he is against such a system because of its dictatorial nature. He says he believes in a democratic system based on popular congresses.

He said Libya advocated unity of the progressive countries. Jallud said his country had already sought unity with Sudan and Egypt in 1969 but he claimed, that attempt was foiled by the late Egyptian president and the toppled Sudanese one. He added that Libya, Sudan and Egypt constituted the heart of the Arab world and for this reason the Libyans are dreaming of unity of the people of the three countries.

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Zairian Ambassador

JN071459 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC, received (Calonga Wabilabila), Zairian ambassador in Khartoum, this afternoon.

In a statement after the meeting, the Zairian ambassador announced that he conveyed to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab the congratulations of President Mobuto Sese Seko and the Zairian people on the great Sudanese revolution, pointing out that what takes place in Sudan affects neighboring Zaire in a negative or positive way. The Zairian ambassador added that Gen Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his thanks and appreciation for the stand of the Zairian Government and people, and hoped that bilateral relations will achieve progress and prosperity.

Further on Visit of PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

Makes Departure Statement

JN071517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, has concluded his 2-day visit to Sudan. During the visit he met with General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the TMC and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, and Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister.

Before leaving Khartoum, Palestinian struggler Yasir 'Arafat announced that he firmly believes that the Sudanese people's revolutionary uprising has given hope not only to the Sudanese people, but also to the Arab nation's masses at these difficult and fateful times.

Struggler 'Arafat added: What has taken place in Sudan is a new beginning for our Arab nation. It gave new momentum to our Arab nation's movement, and new strength to this nation's history and future. He pointed out that the talks he held with the chairman and members of the TMC as well as with the prime minister and ministers have given him confidence that the Palestine question is always in the hearts and minds of the Sudanese people, who made landmark sacrifices on Palestinian land during the Palestinian revolution's battles in Beirut, Tripoli, occupied Palestine, and holy Jerusalem.

'Arafat stressed that the Sudanese people's revolution will raise the Arab nation's morale. In the name of the Palestinian revolution's fighters, he thanked the chairman and members of the TMC, the prime minister, the ministers, and the Sudanese people, who achieved positive results for the Arab nation during all of their revolutions. He also praised the Sudanese people's firm position on the Palestine question until complete victory. Asked by SUNA whether he wants to address a message to the Arab nation following his visit to Sudan, he said that the Sudanese giant has awakened and that this awakening is good and positive for the Arab nation's masses.

In another development, Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab and Yasir 'Arafat held a round of talks at 'Arafat's place of residence here this morning on all issues both in the Arab and regional arenas. Following the talks, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab saw 'Arafat off at Khartoum Airport. He was also seen off by a number of TMC members, the deputy prime minister, ministers, and the head and members of the PLO office in Khartoum.

Prime Minister Addresses Trade Union Congress

JN071613 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah addressed the opening session of the extraordinary congress of Sudan's General Federation of Trade Unions this morning. The prime minister praised the workers' role and struggle throughout history against colonialists, the first military rule, and the defunct May regime. The trade unions, which the hateful regime tried to silence, led and organized the struggle that destroyed that regime.

Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah explained that the Transitional Government took upon itself the responsibility of restoring the trade unions and guaranteeing their liberties which were seized by the defunct May authority. The government will achieve this by purging the labor laws of all restrictions, in accordance with the political liberties released by the April revolution, as well as in accordance with the international and regional labor laws.

Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah called on the unions to provide more work and production at this stage in order to remove the heritage of the defunct regime in all fields. He also called for honesty and frankness in the deliberations of the congress keeping away from factors and trends, and taking into consideration the independence of the union movement.

'Abdallah Yahya, deputy chairman of Sudan's General Federation of Trade Unions delivered a speech at the beginning of the

session. The general federation secretary presented a report on the federation's past activities. The congress will continue its work until tomorrow evening. Three officers and members of the general federation's Central Committee will be elected.

TMC Delegation Begins African Tour 7 May

JN071039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Shaban 17, May 7 (SUNA) — A delegation from the TMC comprising Lt. Gen (Flying) Mohammad Mirghani Muhammad Tahir and Major General Fabian Agang Lopu begins this morning a tour of a number of African states including Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zaire. The delegation will deliver, during the tour, messages from TMC Chairman Gen Siwar al-Dhahab the heads of state of those countries on recent events in the Sudan and means of boosting bilateral relations.

Major General Agang Lopu told SUNA that the delegation's visit comes in conformity with the importance of bilateral relations between Sudan and African neighbouring countries. He added that the delegation intends, if availed the opportunity, to meet with the Sudanese citizens in those countries to brief them on current situation on the Sudan and stress the importance of their return home to participate in the development process.

Defense Minister on Results of Arab, African Tour

JN071917 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah, TMC member and defense minister, has asserted to SUNA that the tour which he and TMC member Brigadier General 'Abd al-'Aziz Muhammad al-Amin made to nine countries in the Arab Gulf, the Arab Peninsula, and the Horn of Africa was extremely positive and fruitful.

He explained that the princes and presidents in these countries understood current developments in Sudan as well as the situation in the country during the defunct era, particularly in the period that preceded the popular revolution. He said that the princes and presidents also understood the requirements of the stage through which the country is passing and the difficulties which Sudan is facing, particularly in the economic field.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that the brothers in the Gulf and Arab Peninsula countries showed their readiness to help Sudan in the form of urgent financial support to confornt the emergency problems, in addition to programmed support in the fields of investment in the agriculture and animal sectors.

Answering a question by SUNA about the countries which expressed their readiness to give programmed support through investments, his excellency identified them as Qatar and the UAE. He noted that a number of Arab countries already have investments in Sudan. He said that the procedures related to offering the urgent or programmed support were left to the brothers the heads of the diplomatic missions in those countries in coordination with the economic advisers and officials in these fraternal countries.

Regarding the discussion of the current Arab issues during that tour, Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said: The delegation asserted to the fraternal Arab officials that the revolution Sudan is now qualified to play a positive role in championing Arab issues, particularly the Palestine cause, away from any axes or biddings, in order to unify the opinions of the Arab nation toward all these issues.

In the countries the TMC delegation visited, he noted the concern over the crime of moving the Falashas to Israel. He said that he was asked about firm information proving that the defunct regime committed the crime. He said that it is natural to see this Arab concern, because the crime does not express the will of the Sudanese people who had neither a hand in nor knowledge of these criminal practices. The investigation will accurately define those who were responsible.

Regarding the issues of the Horn of Africa which were discussed during the delegation's visit to Somalia and Djibouti, Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that the delegation pointed out the importance of stability and security in the Horn of Africa to the brothers in Somalia and Djibouti.

He said that the officials in these two countries welcomed any role that Sudan can play in using peaceful dialogue to remove the divisions among the countries of the region. He said that the delegation promised that Sudan will offer its mediation in the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia to achieve stability in the region.

Brig Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah said that the delegation asserted to the officials in Somalia and Djibouti that Sudan's relationship with Ethiopia is a strategic move to unite efforts in order to solve the issues of Africa within the OAU framework.

'Uthman 'Abdallah said that the Sudanese communities in the countries the delegation visited are eager to contribute to saving the homeland from the current economic crisis.

He said that Sudanese working abroad have been invited to hold a conference this month in order to contribute to adopting a decision on how to invest their savings, to discuss amending the procedures related to taxing them, and to remove the injustice from which they suffered during the defunct era.

During the tour, the TMC delegation visited Kuwait, Bahrain, the UAE, Oman, the YAR, the PDRY, Somalia, and Djibouti, and conveyed messages from TMC Chairman General Siwar al-Dhahab to the kings, presidents, and princes of these countries.

Information Minister Tours SUNA Offices

JN071502 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Bashir Hamid made an inspection tour of the SUDANESE NEWS AGENCY's offices and departments. During the tour the minister listened to an explanation by the agency's Acting Director General Husni Hawwash about the progress of work in the agency's offices and departments.

Delegation Returns From Mideast Tour 7 May

JN071822 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1728 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (SUNA) — The TMC's delegation to the Arab east states — Syria, Iraq, and Jordan — led by Major General Ibrahim Yusuf al-Ja'li and Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah, members of the TMC, and including Brigadier Ahmad Mahmud, legal adviser at the General Secretariat in the People's Palace, returned to Khartoum today.

During the tour, the delegation delivered messages from General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to His Excellency President Saddam Husayn of Iraq, His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, and His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, informing them of Sudan's recent events.

Major General Hamadah 'Abd al-'Azim Hamadah pointed out that the delegation eliminated the false estrangement which was created by the May regime between Syria and Sudan in preparation for normalization of relations between the two countries.

He said that during their visit to Iraq and (?Jordan), the delegation met with the Sudanese aliens in the two countries, explained to them the deteriorating economic situation in the country, and urged them to effectively participate in rescuing the national economy.

Ummah Party Issues Statement on South

JN081120 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May (SUNA) — The Ummah Party and Ansar entity has called for a special status for the south within a united Sudan and the establishment of a democratic system of government in place of regionalism.

In a statement envisioning the party's position on the solution of the southern problem issued Tuesday, the Ummah Party affirmed democracy is the sole means for the just and realistic settlement of political problems besetting the country. It added that religious issues should be solved on the basis of justice and mutual tolerance. The current crisis in the south was perpetrated by the defunct regime which totally ignored economic development of the Southern Region, the statement said. It stressed moreover that the national economy should be based on socialism and that is by state control and possession of the economy and natural resources with the participation of other sectors besidelaying down independent comprehensive, developmental plan free from foreign influence.

MENA: AL-SAHAFAH Criticizes Political Pluralism

NC071836 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 May (MENA) — The Sudanese paper *AL-SAHAFAH* today warns against political pluralism and says: We have rejected autocracy and have accepted democracy. We must open our eyes and note when the line dividing democracy and chaos is reached.

The paper says: We thought that our parties had learned their lesson and benefited from their mistakes, and were reviewing their calculations and preparing for a new era. But they disappointed us, for as soon as a new democracy began, a partisan struggle and a struggle for posts and positions also began. Everyone not appointed to an important position has sought to form a new party. Today there are over 40 parties using every name imaginable. The paper adds: The new parties, which we hoped would lead the country, now suffer from bitter division that threatens their existence and destroys their bases.

AL-SAHAFAH continues: It was hoped that the number of parties would not exceed three. What can we do when there are over 40? Our main worry is that some of these parties want to involve Sudan in the region's conflicts. Soon we will see a number of major and minor countries trying to settle their accounts on our territory.

The paper notes that when freedom turned into chaos in Lebanon, foreign forces infiltrated it. Now Lebanon has become an arena for international, Eastern and Western, Arab, and even African and Asian conflicts.

The paper says: We hate restrictions and ties, but we also hate chaos. We hope that this becomes the principle of all who seek work in the public interest until our firm democracy overcomes the birth pains, stands proud and strong on this land, and challenges tribulations and difficulties.

CHAD

Bardai Claims Failure of CAR-FAN Offensive

AB060947 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 5 May 85

[Excerpts] We have had the occasion to talk about it over the past few days and the international press has just done the same thing again. In fact, the combined military operation launched last month by the CAR and the Northern Armed Forces [FAN] to crack down on the Codos [anti-government guerrillas operating in the south] and contain them has failed. Since the commandos are part and parcel of the masses, the reactionary combined forces, although well-equiped, failed to reach their objective, that is to destroy and dismantle the patriotic forces based in southern Chad. According to our war correspondent in this region, finding themselves in a tight situation, the CAR forces were ordered to execute a tactical withdrawal and to remain in their own zone.

In the CAR border areas, the CAR General Kolingba's troops are reported to have arrested many civilians. This was reported even by foreign correspondents. Those arrested are reported to have been accused of connivance with the CAR armed opposition. On the Chadian side, the puppet horde of Ndjamena, which could not accept its defeat, embarked on new operations against unarmed civilians to take revenge. Thus, many villages were the scene of atrocities and killings: in the Bandar District, 146 inhabitants were killed during the operation while in the Beboto (?area) 59 people were killed. In the Bebo Pen area, 46 people were killed; in the Beti area 9; while in Doba District, 8 people were killed including the traditional rulers of the district, Ngarud Duga and Emmanuel Tike and all their families. Still concerning that war-torn part of the country, our correspondent has categorically denied allegations spread everywhere by the enemies that 3,000 Codos have joined the rank of the Ndjamena clique.

Meanwhile, our war correspondent reports that some Codos leaders of the Logone area, in the pay of the enemy and in search of easy life, tried to join the Ndjamena rank before the visit to the region by the leader of the Ndjamena clique. They are Lieutenant Ngarkadel, Quatermaster Sergeant Jacques Sadingar, and Second Lieutenant Ngarkata who traded his (?patriotism) for the post of subprefect of Doba. As for Quatermaster Sergeant Samdi, he was promised the post of head of Beti Subdistrict, and Jacques Sadingar sold out for 70,000 CFA francs, 2 cartons of sugar, 2 small cartons of cigarettes, 40 liters of wine, 4 cartons of Gala beer, 2 crates of lemonade. The corrupt sergeant was also promised to be appointed at the head of state of Bediondouli Subdistrict. In another development, out of the 1,467 rural inhabitants handed over by these traitorous leaders to the FAN, 750 who tried to escape near Kourou barracks, were captured and executed by the enemy troops in the area which is about 20 km from Ndjamena. Concerning the appeal made by the leader of the antinational forces to the Codos, our war correspondent said that the response of the patriotic forces was very clear: Yes, for a broad negotiation for peace between all the Chadians but not under the pressure of the invading troops. The Codos have called for the unconditional withdrawal of the FAN from the entire southern region and the departure of Hissein Habre from the political scene as his presence constitutes an obstacle to any peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict.

ZAIRE

Sudanese Envoy Arrives With Message for Mobutu

AB071910 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1750 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 May (AZAP) — General Muhammad Mirghani, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council and commander of the Sudanese Air Force, arrived in Kinshasa on Tuesday at the head of a six-member delegation from Khartoum. Speaking to AZAP on his arrival, Gen Mirghani, who has a special message from Sudanese head of state General Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, said that he had been sent by the Sudanese president to provide the president of the republic, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, with full details on the recent events in Sudan. Zaire, he underlined, was chosen by the top officials of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council as the first African country to be informed of these events "in view of the privileged relations of brotherhood and good neighborliness existing between the two independent and brotherly countries."

Gen Mirghani was met at Ndjili airport by Citizen Ilofo, chief of protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and by Faruq Mustafa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Sudan to Zaire.

Mokolo, French Cooperation Minister Hold Talks

AB071428 Dakar PANA in French 1140 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 May (AZAP/PANA) — Zairian-French relations in the field of bilateral cooperation were discussed on Monday during the talks between Mokolo wa Mpombo, Zaire's minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and Christian Nucci, minister delegate to the French Ministry of External Relations in charge of cooperation. The French official is on a 3-day official visit to Zaire within the framework of the ninth session of the Zairian-French joint commission.

Mr Nucci told newsmen that relations in the field of bilateral cooperation were the main topic discussed during their talks. He said they also reviewed various topics being examined at the ninth session of the Zairian-French joint commission taking place in Kinshasa from 5 May through 7 May 1985.

Mokolo wa Mpombo and Nucci reviewed the issue of visas for Zairians going to France. He said a solution will be found by the French and Zairian Governments on the conditions for the visas, on the basis of the excellent relations existing between Kinshasa and Paris. Last year, France contributed to the economic development of Zaire, in particular in the fields of agriculture, transport, culture, and information. The sum of Fr 550,000 was granted the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY by France for the modernization of its equipment and the training of three technicians in electrotechnics.

BENIN

Defense Minister on Exposing Student Anarchists

AB072123 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 7 May 85

[Statement by the minister of defense and the People's Armed Forces on 7 May in Cotonou]

[Text] Since the morning of Monday, 6 May 1985, acts of vandalism and looting have been committed in the cities of Cotonou and Porto Novo by high school pupils (?manipulated) by a small group of anarchist and leftist university students who, under the fallacious and demagogic pretense of defending and guaranteeing the rights of these pupils, have taken it upon themselves to spread the anarchy they instigated on the Abome-Kalavi University campus beginning last 21 March 1985 to all educational institutions in our country, the People's Republic of Benin.

This small group of irresponsible and reactionary students — [names indistinct] — all members of the former Executive Bureau of the university cooperative, have been wanted since 27 April 1985 by the public security forces to answer for their subversive acts and vandalism. These students have since fled. All militants of the Beninese revolution are therefore asked to actively help the political and administrative authorities and elements of the public security forces find the students concerned. To this end, all militants of the Beninese revolution are reminded that they should, under no circumstances, take the heavy responsibility of harboring any of these anarchists [words indistinct].

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

Commentary Views Youth Movement

AB072318 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 7 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] The People's Revolution Party of Benin, during the 1978 Parakou symposium devoted to the organization of the country's youth, conducted a scientific analysis of the militant contribution of the youth in the anti-imperialist fight of our people. Our party authorities clearly established the important role played by the youth of our country, but they also stigmatized their inadequacies both on the organizational and ideological levels.

The party notable showed that the ideological inadequacy of the anti-imperialist youth movement stems essentially from the weaknesses of that fraction of the governing class which was the intellectual petty bourgeoisie. This weakness could be summed up in what has come to be called the anarchism of the great lords. But if one wants to be indulgent toward the youth movement that heroically developed before 28 October 1972, under conditions where no vanguard party existed, without a popular political program, and politically isolated from the important class of the revolution constituted by the workers and farmers, how does one explain the recent events in university circles, which has tragically gone beyond university circles and turned into vandalism, terrorism, ane even banditry?

The events of Monday, 6 May 1985 offer us phenomena which one must understand in order to gain a scientific understanding of the facts and to better enlighten the patriots of our country in general and the democratic youth of our university in particular. The events of Monday, 6 May 1985, were foreseen and inevitable because of the nature of the activities of the leadership of the university cooperative. They were, as Lenin put it, people who pretended to play the role of heroes and who saw the people as a crowd that they alone were capable of rousing and organizing.

It was in fact, the revolutionary socialists who incited the young students to adventurism and terrorism and stirred up their taste for heroism. In our country, it was a small political group that claims to be communist who undertook this dirty work, delivering the aroused youths before the people's anger and indignation.

The pseudocommunists ended their political trip on Monday, 6 May 1985. They came out of the train station violently in broad daylight with leaflets no longer in their briefcases. Today, everybody knows their true faces. Their acts of vandalism and terrorism, better than their leaflets, clearly show their political program and the social regime they promise to our country. Today, if our people are looking for those who are manipulating students of our country by abusing their aspirations for revolutionary truth and for an ideal world justice, they will find nothing but specialists of terror, obedient servants of imperialism, which is the only entity interested in compromising our forward march toward scientific socialism and not terrorist socialism.

Students of our country have just undergone a test in the school of the revolution. They have learned in a single day what they could not learn in several years of university teaching. Lenin had this to say: There are days which are more valuable than years. Monday, 6 May 1985, is one of those days. The young students should know once and for all that in the march toward democracy and socialism, it is the students who should follow the working class and not the other way around. In fact, the working class of our country, which has written glorious pages in the history of our people's struggle for democracy and progress, has commited itself to a Marxist-Leninist vision of history by standing solidly behind its vanguard party — the People's Revolution Party of Benin.

Ready for the revolution, the struggle continues!

Borders Opened To Receive Expelled Immigrants

AB070940 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Benin has reopened its borders for illegal immigrants being expelled from Nigeria to return home. Government officials in Cotonou have, however, made it clear that only those with their own means of transport will be allowed to cross.

Hundreds of illegal immigrants are reported to have crossed the border by road to meet the Friday deadline set by the Nigerian authorities. Many others are said to be stranded at the Nigerian border town of Seme. About 500 Ghanaians hoping to return home by sea have cramped onto a ship meant to carry only 200 passengers. The ship is therefore unable to sail.

Kerekou Meets Ghanaian, Nigerian Envoys
AB070941 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Our great comrade in arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, this afternoon successively received the Nigerian and the Ghanaian ambassadors to our country. The Nigerian diplomat said he held talks with the head of state on the repatriation of illegal aliens from Nigeria:

[Begin recording] [Adenuwa] At present, there are movements of illegal aliens from Nigeria across our common borders. It is in this connection that president Kerekou invited me for consultations.

[Unidentified reporter] How many illegal aliens have already left Nigeria?

[Adenuwa] Right now, neither the Beninese nor the Nigerian sides can specify the figures.

[Reporter] Don't you find the deadline of the quit order too short for aliens to return to their countries in good conditions?

[Adenuwa] I do not find the deadline too short because this is a well known problem. It is no longer a new situation.

[Reporter] It has been noticed that the Nigerian authorities have not fulfilled their commitment to repatriating the expellees in organized convoys escorted to the destination. What do you think about this?

[Adenuwa] No! If a commitment has not been fulfilled, this is not, strictly speaking, to be blamed on the Nigerian Government. Because we have set up assembling points from where our government (?wants to provide transportation) to the expellees across our border and even all the way to their destination. So, if the commitment is not fulfilled, this is to be blamed on the aliens who [words indistinct].

[Reporter] In the face of the situation resulting from the nonfulfillment of this commitment, will Nigeria respond favorably to last Saturday's appeal made by the head of the Beninese diplomacy?

[Adenuwa] As you know, both Nigeria and Benin are committed to facilitating the (?evacuation) of Niger expellees or other nationals. So if something goes wrong, bring it to our attention. We are prepared to improve the (?conditions). [End recording]

The talks between the Ghanaian diplomat and President Mathieu Kerekou touched on the same issue:

[Begin recording] [Kposu in English fading into French translation] I have been invited by the head of state for talks on the repatriation of Ghanaian nationals from Nigeria.

[Reporter] What is the exact number of the Ghanaians who have already returned to their country?

[Kposu] Concerning the exact figure, the press says 700,000 aliens are expected to leave Nigeria. We are not quite sure, but we have heard that some 300,000 expellees are Ghanaians.

[Reporter] What arrangements has Ghana made to meet the 10 May deadline given by the Nigerian authorities who are intransigent?

[Kposu] This is a point which I discussed with the head of state and I will tell my government what I have (?learned).

[Reporter] Concerning transportation, Ghanaians are having financial difficulties on leaving Nigeria. Has Ghana taken measures to help them on this precise point?

[Kposu] We have asked transport owners to go to the Aflao border because the Nigerian Federal Government intended to drive the expellees to the borders of their respective countries. But now that the proclaimed intention has not been implemented, my government is working out alternative measures and I have just discussed these measures with the president.

[Reporter] Concerning the salaries and property of the expellees, is there no problem?

[Kposu] We learn of most of the things on the radio, in the media. I will simply say that some of them told me they are searched at the Nigerian border and they are not allowed to take away more than 20 naira [words indistinct]. [End recording]

MALI

National Assembly Session To Review Constitution
AB072106 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The first ordinary session of the National Assembly for 1985 opened this morning at the Place de la Republique. The ceremony was chaired by Mady Sangaret, speaker of the National Assembly, in the presence of members of the Central Executive Bureau and the government. During this first session, the parliamentarians will examine 16 draft bills, including the one on the revision of the Constitution.

While opening the session this morning, the speaker of the National Assembly, Mady Sangaret, stressed the political responsibility of the members concerning the correct implementation of the decisions adopted by the second ordinary congress of the Democratic Union of Malian People. Besides the revision of the Constitution, the members of parliament will also examine an equally important issue, namely urban planning and the fundamental principles of urban development operations.

NIGERIA

Governor Warns Against Harboring Illegal Aliens

AB071432 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Jos, May 7 (NAN) — The Plateau governor, Navy Capt. Samuel Atukum, said yesterday that anybody who harboured illegal immigrants after the May 10 departure deadline would be treated as a saboteur.

He told newsmen at Heipang Airport Jos that instead of harbouring illegal immigrants, every Nigerian should assist the Federal Government to expose them.

He said that because of rumours that the Maitatsine sect was regrouping in Plateau after the Gombe riots, the state government had embarked on a surveillance to control the situation.

Commentary Views Improvement of State Economy

AB031548 Lagos International Service in English 0950 GMT 3 May 85

[Viewpoint]

[Text] Since 1984, when the present military administration in Nigeria assumed office, some remarkable improvements have been recorded in the country's economic situation. This is not surprising considering the pragmatic measures adopted by the government in its task of reviving the economy, which had been brought to the brink of collapse by the defunct civilian regime.

At the time the military came to power, Nigeria's domestic and foreign debts were at about 40 billion naira. But within a couple of months, the administration reduced the debt by over 1 billion naira and today the country's indebtedness has been further reduced by over 900 million naira. Of this, external debts totalling about 300 million naira were settled while principals and interests on foreign loans running to more than 600 million naira were liquidated.

Similar progress has also been recorded in the area of foreign reserves. At the end of December last year, Nigeria's external reserve was over 1.1 billion naira as against just about 334 million naira at the same period in 1983. These figures were given recently in Lagos by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Major General Tunde Idiagbon. The figures confirm that the economic recovery measures of the military administration are yielding positive results.

One significant factor responsible for this steady economic improvement is the discipline which the military have instilled in the country's import and export trade. Hitherto, indiscriminate importation had been a serious drain on the country's economy. But the emphasis now is on select raw materials needed to keep local industries at maximum level of production. By this, Nigeria has reduced her dependence on importation of goods and services, thereby conserving foreign exchange. Realizing also that one of the major factors that brought about Nigeria's economic woes under the civilian regime was large-scale abuse of the country's currency — the naira — the military government effected a change in the colors of the banknotes. With this, the naira regained its value and resilience. One other measure that has helped to protect and restrengthen the Nigerian economy is intensifying the war against smuggling and allied economic crimes. These malpractices now attract stiffer penalties, including capital punishment in certain cases. Another [word indistinct] to revamp the economy is the priority being accorded agriculture by the military government. The objective is to ensure maximum food production and attain self-sufficieny within a reasonable period.

All these efforts and the progress so far recorded support the conclusion by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, that the steady recovery of the Nigerian economy is the result of the various measures taken by the military administration.

SENEGAL

Most Hospitals 'Paralyzed' by Strike Action

AB071400 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Dakar, 7 May (AFP) — Most Senegalese hospitals were paralyzed today in the wake of a strike action called yesterday by the major union of the public health sector. The 3-day strike called by the Sole Health and Social Action Workers Union (Sutsas — an independent trade union not affiliated to the Socialist Trade Union Confederation CNTS) was observed by 85 percent of its members, according to the union, while a skeleton staff has been conscripted to render minimum service in the hospitals.

The health union holds the view that the recent measures announced by the government within the framework of its adjustment program will make it totally impossible to deliver quality health care in view of the reduction in expenditures for equipment, restriction on the hiring of more personnel and on the funding of hospitals.

The strikers also denounce the shortage of basic drugs, the delay in many examinations, the chronic shortage of x-ray film at x-ray facilities, and the lack of hygienic conditions in hospitals.

Meanwhile, Thierno Ba, minister of health, has appealed to the strikers to avoid a show of strength pointing out that "in spite of the limited resources of the state, the budgetary allocation of the public health is far from being negligible compared with that of other sectors of national life."

TOGO

Eyadema, Speaker Address National Assembly

AB062240 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 6May 85

[Excerpts] The second National Assembly of the Third Republic, which was elected recently following March 1985 free and democratic elections, was officially installed this morning by General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the

Rally of the Togolese People [RPT]. The installation took place during a quiet, militant ceremony which was attended by all the political, traditional, religious, and diplomatic leaders in Lome. Addressing the RPT founding chairman and president of the Togolese Republic, and through him his colleagues the deputies, Mawupe Vovor, the speaker of the National Assembly, stated that their careful, clear, and selective choice of him was due more to their respect for his age rather than to his qualities and merits, which he claimed not to possess but needed to acquire through coming into close contact with them. "I am sure," Mr Vovor continued, "that you will be very indulgent toward me in this great, new, exalting, and outstanding but heavy responsibility you have assigned me, and I hope it will be made lighter thanks to your love and frank and fruitful collaboration." The new speaker of the National Assembly reviewed the successes of the Togolese revolution — the political revolution through which he said Togo has become an efficient, strong, and independent state.

In his address, head of state Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema warmly congratulated the Togolese people, who by the recent 24 March elections have demonstrated their great political maturity and their determination to be united. The head of state said that this second legislature represents a major turning point in the life of our country. He therefore appealed to the elected candidates and those who lost in the elections to join hands in the construction of the country. Speaking of the mission awaiting the elected deputies, Gen Eyadema asked them to be guided by the principle governing our policy, that is to say peace, union, and security.

After stressing the successes achieved by the Green Revolution, the head of state called for a greater effort to diversify our agricultural production in order to be spared from natural calamity. To this end, he appealed to the deputies to explain to the masses the misery caused by bush fires.

On the international scene, the head of state condemned South Africa's apartheid policy, which he said is destroying the black majority in that country. He reaffirmed the need for dialogue in order to settle the conflicts in Chad, the SDAR, and in the Gulf. He hoped that all this would inspire the deputies of the new assembly. He also called upon them to avoid politics and useless argumentation, which do not conform with the realities of our country.

ANGOLA

Fernandes Discusses Lome Convention Signing

MB071022 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Carlos Fernandes, the secretary of state for cooperation, has described Angola's decision to join the Lome Convention as an act of sovereignty which expresses the efforts of the People's Republic of Angola to improve the economic relations between developed and developing countries. In an interview given to ANGOP, the Angolan official pointed out that the Angolan membership in the convention must be viewed as a clear desire of the People's Republic of Angola to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order, since the Lome III Convention had centered its discussions on the so-called North-South dialogue.

The secretary of state for cooperation also added, and we quote, having joined the convention, Angola will work toward familiarizing itself with the mechanisms of this association in order to obtain the greatest benefit from its membership in the convention, unquote.

Asked why Angola was the last African country to join the Lome Convention, Carlos Fernandes, the secretary for cooperation, stressed the unique characteristics of the People's Republic of Angola, in that it is a young country and it has faced a continued war of aggression since its independence some 9 years ago, thus forcing it to divert its attention to defense.

In Luxembourg at the end of April, the People's Republic of Angola signed the Lome III Convention, which links the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to EEC countries.

Cooperation Agreement With Algeria Renewed

MB071920 Luanda ANGOP in English 1625 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Luanda, 7 May (ANGOP) — Delegations of the MPLA-Workers Party and of the Algerian Liberation National Front, FLN, have decided to extend until December 1985 the present agreement signed in Luanda, 2 years ago, between the two parties. This is included in a joint communique simultaneously released in Luanda and Algiers.

The above protocol concerns cooperation between the MPLA-Workers Party and FLN in various fields such as political, economic, cultural fields as well as the exchange of information and experiences at the level of the mass organizations.

According to the joint communique, the Algerian party FLN reaffirmed its total support to the Angolan people in his struggle against aggression and attempts of destabilizing Angola.

The two parties reviewed with profound concern the grave economic situation that affects the African Continent. They concluded that problems of drought in Africa require greater solidarity amongst countries in the region in view of implementing a plan of action susceptible to lessen this natural calamity.

In this connection, they expressed their committment to continue consolidating South-South cooperation, as well as setting up global negotiations for the restoration of a new international economic order.

After a review of the international situation, the two sides, once again reiterated their strong support to the struggle carried out by the peoples of Namibia under the leadership of the Southwest African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO), of African National Congress ANC of South Africa, of the western Sahara and other parts of the world.

The two parties reaffirmed their total adherence to positive non-alignment, considered as decisive factor in the solution of problems affecting peace and stability in the world and principal way for democratizing international relations.

Talks between the MPLA-Workers Party and the Algerian National Liberation Front, FLN, were held in Algeria, on the occasion of a long week visit, from 24 April to 2 May, by the Angolan party delegation led by Santa Andre Pitra (Petroff), MPLA-Workers Party Central Committee secretary for the production sector.

The Angolan delegation included officials of departments organization, external relations, and of informantion and propaganda (DIP) as well as the Angolan ambassador to Algeria.

Defense Forces Kill 21 UNITA 'Criminals'

MB041543 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Another 21 UNITA criminals were recently annihilated by the national defense and security forces during operations carried out in 6 of the country's provinces. ANGOP, quoting authorized military sources, reveals that a further seven UNITA counterrevolutionaries were captured during these actions. A total of 117 people who had been kidnapped by the bandits were freed. Large quantities of war materiel were also captured during these operations, which were carried out in the provinces of Huambo, Bie, Cuanza Norte, Malanje, Benguela, and Lobito.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Leader Says RSA Set To Aid Government

AU071612 Paris AFP in English 1603 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Paris, May 7 (AFP) — The leader of Mozambique's opposition National Resistance Movement (MNR) charged here today that South Africa was preparing to send 4,000 soldiers into neighboring Mozambique to shore up the Marxist regime of president Samora Machel.

MNR Secretary General Evo Fernandes, who was visiting Paris, said his movement's troops would attack the South Africans if they fought in defense of the Maputo Government.

"If the South Africans make this error, it will be their Vietnam," Mr. Fernandes said.

A non-aggression treaty signed between the South African and Mozambican Governments in March 1984 formally ended South African support for the MNR rebels, who say are fighting to install "a democratic regime" in the former Portuguese colony.

Mr. Fernandes said 4,000 soidiers of South Africa's Buffalo Regiment, some of whose members are blacks who speak Protuguese, were currently in Zululand along the Mozambican border and were prepared to break any eventual MNR encirclement of Maputo, the Mozambican capital.

He added that the MNR was planning to intensify its pressure on the capital to prepare the way for its "coming" fall.

The rebel leader went on to condemn what he called South Africa's policy of turning Mozambique into a bantustan — ethnic black homelands set up by Pretoria to hold South Africa's majority black population.

He said the Mozambican authorities had invited white South African farmers to set up in the country and had signed an agreement giving fishing rights to Pretoria in Mozambican waters.

"The official South African press has been ordered to publish propaganda for the Maputo Government and the authorities in Pretoria are putting pressure on countries like Malawi, the Comoros, Somalia, and Kenya to cut off aid to us," Mr. Fernandes said.

Mozambican officials have charged that the MNR was receiving weapons by ship via the Comoros. But the rebels, while admitting that they have support in Africa, Europe, and Asia had denied relying on military aid from abroad.

"We could not operate in the 10 provinces of Mozambique if we did not benefit from the backing of the people," Mr. Fernandes said.

"If the government in Maputo was so sure of itself, why does it not accept free elections," he asked. "We are not a tribal but a national movement and we are fighting for the independence of our country," he said.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma on Independence Declaration

EA071703 Nairobi KNA in English
1440 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Nairobi, May 7 — SWAPO has vowed to fight Pretoria's vicious scheme to impose a unilateral declaration of independence [UDI] in Namibia by all means, the SWAPO president Mr Sam Nujoma has said today. Mr Nujoma told a press conference in Nairobi that the president of the racist South African reigme Pik Botha had rejected UN Resolution 435 and was planning to impose a UDI on Namibia in June this year. He said Botha had an organized army called Kulfut meaning Iron Bar, which shoots on sight as a terror campaign to force Namibian people to accept the regime.

Noting that the Reagan administration has been helping the South African regime, Mr Nujoma wondered why Washington does not want Namibia to hold elections and choose their own representatives. After all, he said Reagan was re-elected by the Americans, why not Namibia. SWAPO, he said, is the right representative of the Namibian people and only elections would prove this to be true.

He called on the United States and Britain to stop arming South Africa with nuclear weapons, because those weapons are being used to oppress the Namibians.

Asked what effect the multinationals in Namibia would have if they were dismantled, Mr Nujoma said what Namibia wants is not the small salaries Africans get from them but we demand that they quit, he said.

Mr Nujoma is on his way from India where he attended the non-aligned conference in New Delhi, to the provincial SWAPO Headquarters in Rwanda.

SOUTH AFRICA

Buthelezi 'Heartened' by Viljoen Statement

MB070927 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0900 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, says he is heartened by the statement of the minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, that the South African Government is prepared to negotiate certain aspects of the Buthelezi Commission's report with the KwaZulu Cabinet.

Chief Buthelezi was commenting on a statement by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that the provincial system of government was to be replaced next year by a new second tier system.

Tutu Denies Azapo-UDF Mediation Talks Failed

MB071412 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] The Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has denied that attempts to mediate an end to infighting between black political organizations has failed. Bishop Tutu told SAPA that he and ministers of various denominations had met a high-level delegation from the United Democratic Front, UDF, last night to discuss what he called a distressing situation. He said he was pleased with the outcome of the meeting.

Bishop Tutu said the UDF had pledged to try to discipline its supporters and members. The delegation had also expressed a keen desire to meet the Azanian Peoples' Organization, Azapo. They had done this in an open letter to the organization. They were prepared to denounce violence publicly and to arrange a joint meeting with Azapo and other organizations involved.

ANC Encourages Continuing Confrontation

EA071722 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 6 May 85

["Urgent call" by the ANC National Executive Committee to the "embattled" nation of South Africa: "The Future Is Within Our Grasp"]

[Text] Compatriots, the political climate in our country, South Africa, continues to worsen. The fascist Pretoria regime has now deployed more than 1,000 of its heavily armed troops and police in several of our townships, in particular in the Eastern Cape where the brutal massacre of our people continues unabated.

In the past few months alone more than 200 black lives have been lost in the hands of the merciless police and soldiers. Scores of patriots have been thrown behind bars and numerous others maimed and paralyzed. Confrontation between our people and heavily armed police soldiers and their collaborators in high pitched battle have become the order of the day as the situation rapidly develops into a civil war. At the same time, our more than 20 leaders who have been behind bars and faced with charges of so-called high treason have just been released on fascist like terms that are virtually tantamount to house arrest and banning orders.

It is in the context of these developments that the National Executive Committee of our vanguard movement, the ANC, issued an urgent call to our embattled nation which, due its relevance and importance, we read to you again. This is a call that all listeners of Radio Freedom inside South Africa and all underground activists of our liberation movement should reproduce and spread throughout the length and breadth of our country.

The call reads as follows:

Compatriots, events in our country are moving with astonishing speed. In our 8th January message we issued a call for the intensification of our liberation offensive on all fronts, the transformation of more and more localities into mass revolutionary bases and the need to take further strides towards rendering the country ungovernable.

Only 3 months have passed since the call was made and already the surge of the peoples' resistance and active defense have reached new heights. The face of our country is changing before our very eyes. In the black ghettos of the urban areas the legitimacy of authority of all types is not just under attack, it has been largely destroyed. Most of those who served white rule in the so-called urban councils have suffered the wrath of the people but many have respected the demands of the people by resigning. The tricameral parliament has exposed its complete importance in the present crisis and continues to be shunned. [as received] The bantustans are universally held in contempt. Well organized stayaways in localized areas have once again drawn attention to the potential of the organized workers to bring the ruling class to its knees. The people, by their actions, are teaching black police and soldiers that there is no place in our communities for those who wear the uniforms of apartheid and who carry out orders to kill, maim, and torture their brothers and sisters. All attempts to tame our fighting students have failed and more and more schools and universities are becoming flash points for freedom.

The continuing straight confrontation with the enemy's armed forces show that our people in massive numbers not only want a new order in our country but are also prepared to sacrifice lives if need to be bring it about. Fired by the heroic example of Umkhonto We Sizwe, more and more of our youth are seeking for ways to organize themselves into effective combat units to defend the people. deal with the collaborators, and to hit back selctively at the enemy's armed personnel. The people, undaunted by massive state repression are openly demonstrating over and over again that the ANC is a legitimate and overall leader on the road to peole's power. On the side of the people, the conditions for a revolutionary leap forward are beginning to mature. On the side of the ruling class, the economic and political crisis have reached new heights.

Compatriots, it is clear that the racists cannot continue to rule our country in the same old way. The bankrupt and dying regime is being kept alive by those who carry arms in its defense. All attempts by it to find alternative solutions have landed on the rocks. All Botha's reforms designed to defuse the developing revolutionary assault continue to trigger off even more vigorous mass opposition. The promised alteration of the sex laws is the latest successive maneuver by the apartheid regime. Yet, it is another gesture to help the external allies of apartheid to stem the mounting international tides for the isolation of apartheid South Africa. There will be real love across the color line only when South Africa is completely free. The growing ferment from below and the deepening crisis from above demand the urgent attention of our whole liberation front and all sectors of our struggling people.

The historic conditions which are necessary to ensure the collapse of the apartheid system and the creation by the people of a new social order are beginning to take shape in greater measure than ever before in our history. Yet, much more remains to be done. It is the urgent task of our liberation movement and of all patriots to stimulate the further growth of those conditions which could bring the day of the people's seizure of power within our sight. [Words indistinct] this is the ground that we once again call on all sections of our people to make the apartheid system more and more unworkable and the country less and less governable. And, at the same time, we must work endlessly to strengthen all levels of mass and underground organizations and to create the beginning of popular power.

Compatriots, more particularly our vanguard liberation movement, the ANC, calls on our nationally oppressed working class to strengthen and unite the trade union movement and to sharpen the weapon of workers power at the point of production in the struggle for national liberation. A long lasting national work stoppage backed by our oppressed communities and supported by armed activities can break the backbone of the apartheid system and bring the regime to its knees. All patriots active in industrial organizations must examine the lesson of the recent successful stayaway in the transvaal and Eastern Cape and must set their fight on combining national stayaway action with countrywide mass popular action.

The ANC calls on our communities in the black ghettos to replace the collapsing government stooges: The stooge councils with peoples committees in every block which could become the embryos of people's power. The ANC calls on our people and more especially our fighting youth in every black community, school, and university to find ways of organizing themselves into small mobile units which will protect the people against antisocial elements and act in an organized way in both black and white areas against the enemy and its agents. Every black area must become a no-go-area for any isolated individual or pockets of the enemy's police or armed personnel. The people must find ways to obtain arms by whatever means from the enemies and from any other source. Appropriate forms of combat tactics must be developed for situations in which the enemy is on the rampage against the people. The proliferation of such units and their functioning in accordance with all the rules of underground secerecy will add inestimable power and strength to the armed wing of our liberation movement, Umkhonto We Sizwe.

Countrymen, we call on all of those among the black oppressed who serve in the machineries of apartheid to resign now. The bantustans, the so-called parliament, for the colored and Indian people, the community councils and other organs of racist power must cease to function now. They must find fewer and fewer participants as patriots join in the bitter struggle for power in their great numbers. At a time when so many have fallen and are falling to racist bullets, those who continue to sell their people's birth right must be shunned and will be shunned and made to feel the anger of the people in both town and countryside. We call on the unemployed blacks now (?sitting) in uniforms to stop shooting their brothers and sisters in defense of white rule. They must refuse to carry out such orders. They must organize secretly to turn their guns against their masters.

We call on those in the white community who have been conscripted into the Army to refuse in their own interests and those of their children to be used as instruments of massacre and military domination over their black fellow citizens and over the people of Namibia, Angola, and other parts of southern Africa. We call on all social institutions, religious, cultural, civic, and sporting bodies which retain and believe in the true brotherhood of men, to side even more vigorously with the cause of people's liberation and to stand firm against racist intimidation. We call on the people everywhere to defy in an organized way the imposition of laws founded on race discrimination, to resist all attacks on their living conditions, and to promote united resistance and action against the apartheid system and its agencies.

Countrymen, we call on the white community, in whose name racist barbarities are being perpetrated daily against the black majority to move away from its support of apartheid and to increase the ranks of the growing number of democratic whites who are participating in our liberation struggle. We call in this, the year of the cadre, on all political and military activists to work unceasingly to strengthen the ANC's underground presence and to reinforce our leadership call in every part of the country. The ANC-led liberation movement is the indispensable guide to the whole revolutionary process.

We call, countrymen, on Umkhonto We Sizwe combatants to intensify the armed struggle with all the means at their disposal and more particularly to concentrate more and more on actions against the enemy's armed forces personnel and police. We also call on our undergrounds to help make such an intensification of armed activities possible by working day and night to create and strengthen our internal political revolutionary duties.

Fellow compatriots, fellow comrades, countrymen, and all combatants, the [words indistinct] presents all of us whether in or out of the ANC within our inspiring hands. Under the leadership of our liberation movement, we can and must answer this call of history. Let the blood of our martyrs who are falling before the enemy bullets nourish our battle for freedom. Let our watchwords be "Unity in mass action," "Confront the enemy on all fronts," "Make apartheid unworkable," "Make the country ungovernable," "Forward to peoples power," "Long live the ANC, the vanguard of our revolutionary struggle."

They must organize themselves into groups, manufacture traditional weapons which must be used against the enemy. These traditional weapons must also be used to disarm the oppressor and in turn the people must arm themselves with these captured weapons. Ambushes must be prepared for policemen and soldiers in the locations with the aim of capturing weapons from them. Our people must also manufacture home-made bombs and petrol bombs with material that can be locally obtained. In addition, our people must also buy weapons where possible.

After arming themselves in this manner, our people must begin to identify collaborators and enemy agents and deal with them. Those collaborators who are serving in the community councils must be dealt with. Informers, policemen, special branch police, and Army personnel living and working amongst our people must be eliminated. The puppets in the tricameral parliament and the bantustans must be destroyed. Our people must be armed [words indistinct] of the racist defense and deal with them. On the mass political front, the actions of our people must complement the actions of those who are carrying on with armed struggle by engaging the enemy of the economic front. They must carry out sabotage actions against the industries and firms that are producing wealth for the racist regime. Sabotage can be carried out in two ways: It can be carried out by using explosives, home-made and factory-made, which can be obtained in South Africa. It can be carried out by sabotaging the plant machinery, by way of tampering with some of the vital parts of the machine or by introducing foreign elements in the vital parts of these machines. The masses must also engage in strike action that will paralyse the enemy's economy. Lines of communication must be sabotaged. for example telephone lines and cables. Power stations and power lines must be sabotaged. [Word indistinct] and bridges must be destroyed. Goods trains must be derailed.

In all these activities, Umkhonte We Sizwe must play a prominent role (?with) the people, because Umkhonte We Sizwe is an instrument for the people. It owes its existence to the people. Its life and strnegth is dependent on the people. In a people's war, those among the oppressed who are employed in the enemy's administrative structures have a role to play alongside the people. They have access to weapons. They must pass these on to the people. They also have access to vital information. This must be given to the people. They are in a better position to undermine the enemy's efforts, and in this way complement the people's

efforts. By contributing to the national liberation struggle they will be serving their own interests because their interests are closely tied up with the people's interests. Their future is with the people and not with the enemy. In other words, all our people have a role to play in the struggle for national liberation and this is our concept of people's war.

Detainee Dies After Release From Police Custody

MB071344 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Police say they are investigating the death of a man who died shortly after being released from police custody. The Chemical Workers Industrial Union released a statement earlier today, saying that one of their senior shop stewards, Andrew Raditsela, had died from head injuries shortly after being released by police yesterday. He was allegedly detained under the Internal Security Act on the east Rand 3 days ago, but charges were withdrawn. Police have confirmed the death of Mr Raditsela, but say they cannot comment on the circumstances of his death.

ZIMBABWE

Bulgarian Official Visits, Promotes Ties

MB060824 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The president of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, Comrade Slavcho Trunski, left Harare for Sofia yesterday after a 5-day visit to Zimbabwe. Comrade Trunski headed a 3-man delegation to Zimbabwe as part of an African tour aimed to promote peace and better understanding between Bulgaria and Africa. While in Zimbabwe he visited Heroes' Acre and the rural rehabilitation centre, where he was given a rousing welcome by former combatants.

Minister Signs Trade Agreement With GDR

MB040650 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Zimbabwe and the GDR have signed an agreement which strengthens trade cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement was signed in Harare yesterday by the minister of finance, economic planning and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, and his visiting GDR counterpart, Comrade Ernst Hoefner.

This follows discussions between the government and the 3-man GDR delegation, which leaves this week.

The ceremony was attended by senior government officials and the GDR ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Hans-Georg Schelicher.